Women OF KOREA

No. 1 (77) 1978

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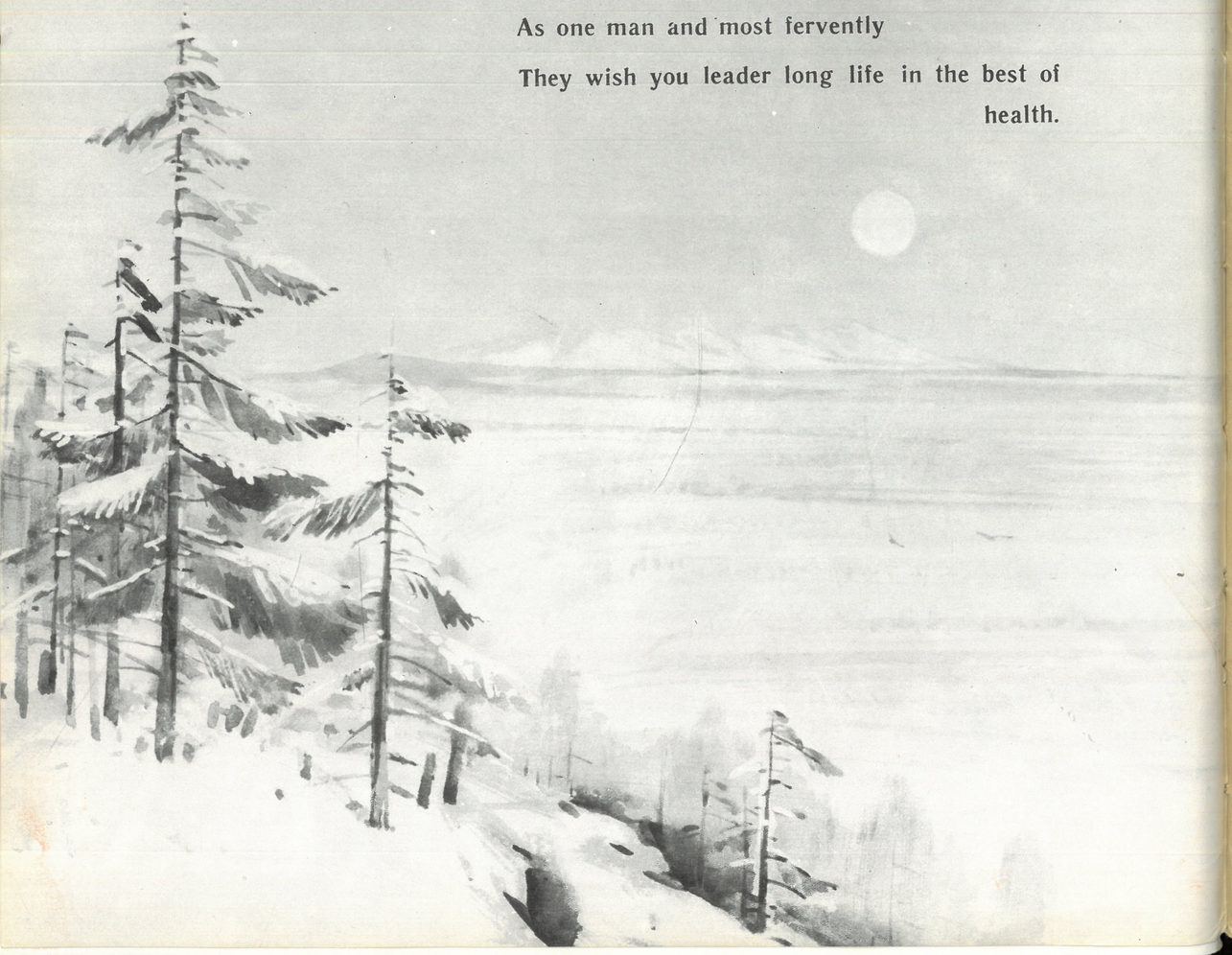
A Happy New Year To You!

To you fatherly leader tender and kind
Our hearts are full of deep gratitude.
Most sincerely and earnestly
We wish you a happy new year.

The revolutionaries now fighting on the southern shores
Look up to you leader, with tears of huge delight.
Feeling your paternal love and warm sunlight,
They too wish you a happy new year.

People give glory to you leader reverently
From every nook and corner of the earth.
As one man and most fervently
They wish you leader long life in the best of health.



NYPL

Women OF KOREA

No. 1 (77) 1978

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

FRONT COVER:

Deputies present at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly

BACK COVER:

A wintry scene of the Taedong-gang River

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

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KIM IL SUNG

Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government

Speech Delivered at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

December 15, 1977

Comrade Deputies,

The elections to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been held successfully under the ebullient circumstances in which the three revolutions are in full progress on all fronts of socialist construction and the entire people are waging a vigorous struggle for the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The working people including workers and all the citizens went to the polls with a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary ardour as masters of the people's power and voted a hundred per cent for the candidates, thereby unequivocally expressing their solid support for the Government of the Republic and demonstrating once more to the whole world the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our society based on the Juche idea.

I offer my heartfelt thanks to the entire people for the unreserved support for and deep trust in the Government of the Republic they expressed in the recent elections, and to Comrade Deputies to the newly-elected Supreme People's Assembly for entrusting us, by reflecting the will of the entire people, with the honourable yet heavy responsibility of forming a new Government of the Republic so as to continue to conduct state affairs.

Nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to enjoy the people's confidence and to serve them faithfully. The new Government of the Republic will carry out its honourable mission faithfully to live up to the deep trust and great expectations of the masses of the people, and will work energetically for the welfare of the people and the prosperity and development of the country, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In the past five years following the elections to the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly the revolution and construction in our country have made great progress. Because all our people under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic have worked with soaring revolutionary zeal, the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction mapped out at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been carried out with success and the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—have developed further in depth. As a result, the material and technical foundations of socialism have been consolidated and the might of the Republic has increased noticeably in all domains of activity.

Our people are now in a position to further step up the forward movement for the building of socialism and communism with the high pride of victors and a firm faith in the bright future.

Today our people are confronted with the solemn tasks of attaining the new high targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and achieving as soon as possible the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We should carry out our honourable revolutionary tasks without a hitch by further strengthening the people's government, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and enhancing its functions and role in every way.

1. The Masses of the Working People Are the Genuine Masters of the State and Society

Comrades,

The masses of the working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress. The history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the working masses for independence; the creative activities of the popular masses underlie the development of history and the social movement. The masses of the people change nature and advance society, and also create material wealth and develop culture. There can be no society apart from the popular masses and history cannot develop without the masses of the people playing their proper role.

Although ever since they appeared on the stage of history the working masses have been at the centre of all social movements as the subject of history, their position and role have not been the same in all societies. With the class differentiation of society and the rise of state, the position and role of people came to be determined by whether they had state power in their hands or not.

State power signifies political authority and is the primary factor determining the position and role of people. In the exploiter society only the exploiting classes with state power have authority and exercise all powers, while the masses of the working people who have no state power enjoy no freedom and right, and remain mere objects of exploitation and oppression. Only in socialist society where they have power in their own hands, the working masses become the real masters of the state and society. In socialist society their independent rights are assured to the full, their great creative ability is brought into full play, and everything in society serves them.

The revolution is a struggle for independence, and independence is guaranteed by state power. The independent rights of people find a concentrated expression in state power and, accordingly, if the working masses are to gain complete independence, they should become masters of political power before anything else. Only when they become genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands, can they successfully settle all problems arising in the revolution and construction. This is why the question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution.

Our people waged a hard and unyielding struggle in the past for their rights as masters of the state and society, for their sovereign power, and solved the question of power brilliantly when they established the people's government.

Our people's government is a precious gain of the revolution won through a prolonged bloody struggle. Although it is 30 years ago that the people's government was established in

our country, its historical roots had been laid way back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the guidance of the Korean Communists was a struggle for national liberation and independence and, at the same time, a struggle for the power of the working people. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we laid down, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the tasks of our revolution and the social-class relations in our country, the Juche-oriented line of building the government—to establish the people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of the broad popular masses. Following this line, we set up and ran the people's revolutionary government, a unique form of power, in the guerrilla bases, thus gaining precious experiences in building up the people's government.

Drawing on these experiences, we solved the question of power creditably in a short space of time after the liberation of the country, by successfully frustrating all the obstructive moves of the internal and external enemies. The people's government established on the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people after liberation was a splendid embodiment of the line of building the people's government mapped out during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was the immediate continuation of the people's revolutionary government organized in the guerrilla bases.

Our people's government is a Juche-based revolutionary government which we have chosen, set up and run for ourselves to suit the actual conditions of our country in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and the desire of the working masses.

With the establishment of the people's government our people became real masters of the state and society who took power into their own hands for the first time in history and gained possession of a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Ever since its founding the people's government has stoutly defended the freedom and rights of the working masses and guided the revolutionary struggle and construction work of our people towards a glorious victory.

The prime task of our people's government was to build a new progressive social system. The people's government set forth the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as its fighting programme and carried out successfully the democratic reforms including the agrarian reform, and thus abolished the old colonial and semi-feudal social system and set up the people's democratic system. Following up the democratic revolution, the people's government embarked on the socialist revolution, and in a short period of time after the war, completed the socialist transformation of production relations in town and country and built a solid advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the northern half of the Republic. The socialist system of our country is the most superior social system which effectively guarantees for the working people their rights as masters of the state and society and safeguards their interests in every way.

Economic construction is one of the important revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the people's government. Upholding the slogan of self-reliance in its efforts for economic construction, our people's government carried through the Party's Juche-oriented line of building an independent national economy with honours. Thus, it put an end to the economic backwardness inherited from the old society and built creditably a powerful socialist independent national economy on the ruins where everything had been laid waste by the war, converting our country into a socialist industrial state with up-to-date industry and developed agriculture. The socialist independent national economy built by the heroic struggle of the working masses is a solid material foundation firmly guaranteeing the political independence of our Republic and a happy life of our people.

From the beginning our people's struggle for building a new society was carried on in the difficult circumstances where the US imperialists and their lackeys persisted in their aggressive moves and provocations. Implementing our Party's revolutionary line of self-reliance in defence, the people's government created the revolutionary armed forces in good time and established a solid all-people defence system with the People's Army as its core. By relying on this system, it fulfilled the task of national defence admirably. When the US imperialists started an aggressive war against our young Republic, the people's government, as the banner of national freedom and independence, the banner of the people's struggle, aroused the People's Army and all the people to perform heroic feats and thus ensured the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. After the war it crushed at every step the enemy's unceasing moves of provocation and firmly defended the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Ever since its inauguration, our people's government has traversed a road of tireless struggle and glorious victory and registered immortal achievements which will go down in the history of our country. ,

In the process of the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle the people's government has been strengthened and developed into an indestructible militant and virile revolutionary government. With the progress of the revolution and construction the political and economic foundations of the people's government have been further consolidated and its functions and role enhanced remarkably.

As the most revolutionary and independent socialist power, our people's government is today leading the just cause of our people confidently along the road of brilliant victory.

Because there is the people's government our working masses hold their position firmly as masters of the state and society and play their role adequately in the revolution and construction. Under the people's government the independent rights of the working masses are guaranteed in full and their creativeness is given free scope.

With the profound consciousness and sense of responsibility as masters of the state and society, all our people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals are striving today with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the country and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. With the position and role of the working masses being elevated, the strength of the people's government is increasing further and the revolution and construction are forging ahead apace.

The masses of the working people who have become the genuine masters of the state and society are working with a high degree of independence and creativeness, and herein lie the great superiority of our socialist system and the definite guarantee of all our victories.

With the founding of the people's government the true dignity and rights of man were restored, and our people who have enjoyed an independent and creative life to their hearts' content under the warm care of this government, keenly realize, through their own experience of life, its advantages and value. Today all our people trust the people's government profoundly and from the bottom of their hearts, and leave all their destinies to it. They are filled with a strong determination to fight on unyieldingly to the end, united firmly around this power, for the final victory of the revolution.

2. The People's Government Should Serve the Masses of the Working People

Comrades,

Our people's government is a genuine people's power which represents the interests of the working people and serves them.

In our country sovereign power resides with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who exercise it through the organs of people's government. The organs of power at all levels up to the Supreme People's

Assembly are elected directly by the people and composed of representatives of the working people. Therefore, the organ of people's government can never be a ruling organ to dominate and rule the people, but should, as a matter of course, be the servant of the people devoted to the working masses.

It is an honourable mission of the people's government to faithfully serve the working masses. The people's government should deem it its duty to guard and protect the interests of the working masses, and the functionaries of the people's government bodies should be servants of the people.

To discharge its mission as the servant of the people, the people's government should give full scope to democracy in state activities.

Democracy is the basic mode of state activity serving the masses of the working people. Only by thoroughly introducing democracy in state activities, is it possible to make the working masses hold their position securely as masters of the state and society and to enhance their role in the revolution and construction.

Democracy is, in short, a polity comprehensively expressing the will of the masses of the working people. In other words, democracy means precisely that the state formulates its policy in compliance with the will of the broad sections of the working masses including workers and peasants, carries it out in their interests, and provides them practically with genuine freedom and rights and a happy life.

The masses of the working people play the decisive role in the development of society; in any society they make up the overwhelming majority of the population. Therefore, true democracy simply consists in politics where the will of the working masses makes the state policy and everything is dedicated to their interests. The politics which guards the interests of the narrow privileged circles without regard to the interests of the working masses can in no case be identified with democracy. The world knows only one genuine democracy and that is democracy for the working masses, socialist democracy.

In capitalist society where all state policies are decided by the will and interests of the exploiting classes, there can never be true democracy. Capitalist society is a society where the minority rules the majority. The so-called "democracy" in capitalist society, bourgeois democracy, is a "democracy" for the minority and, therefore, it is not a democracy in the proper sense of the term.

In capitalist society there can be no democratic freedom and rights at all for the toiling masses. The imperialists vociferate in word about the "equality of all men" and "freedom of individuality", but, in fact, these are whopping lies. In capitalist society where all state powers and the means of production are in the hands of a few capitalists and money decides everything, how can there be equality between the billionaires and the poor toiling people and what kind of freedom can there be for the oppressed and exploited toiling people? The "democracy" noisily advertized by the imperialists is a bogus democracy, and the "equality", "freedom" and everything they bring forward are nothing but camouflages to hoodwink the toiling masses and cover up the reactionary character of the bourgeois dictatorship and the anti-popular nature of the capitalist system.

Genuine democracy can be materialized only in socialist society where the working masses are the masters of the state and society.

Socialist democracy effected in our country today is the best democracy that allows genuine freedom and rights extensively and practically for the masses of the working people in all spheres of state and social life.

In our country all state policies are in accord with the will and interests of the working masses, and all people including workers and peasants enjoy a dignified and happy life to the fullest measure.

Our working people take an active part in state administration as masters of the country, and all have the equal right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education, political views and religious belief. Further, they have wide freedom and rights as to speech, press, assembly, demonstration and all other social and political activities.

Our working people are granted the right to work and rest by the state, and everyone chooses his occupation according to his desire and ability, works to the top of his bent in a secure position, and displays all his energies and talents in the fruitful labour for society and himself. Our state bears the responsibility for providing all material conditions to the people to get food, clothing and housing, and has introduced universal compulsory gratuitous education and free medical care. Thanks to these popular policies of the state, all people are equally well off free from worries about food, clothing and shelter and about education and medical treatment.

All the social and political rights and material and cultural welfare of our people are not only legally assured by the Socialist Constitution but also firmly guaranteed by the advanced socialist system and the solid independent national economy.

In our country where socialist democracy has been realized extensively, all working people, as equal members of society, fight for the common cause, respecting and closely cooperating with each other.

Our people are deeply convinced through actual life that socialist democracy is the only true democracy affording genuine freedom and rights and a bountiful and enlightened life to the working masses.

We should optimize the advantages of socialist democracy, giving fuller scope to it.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is necessary to enlist the working masses extensively in the work of the people's government and to enhance their role steadily in the state and political life.

The working masses are entitled in their right to participate in the work of the people's government since they are the masters of state power, and it is also their important duty to do so. We should firmly build up the organs of power at all levels with fine representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, and further improve the system and method of work at the people's government bodies to provide the broad sections of the people with ample opportunities to participate extensively in the work of the people's government. Along with this, we should constantly educate and awaken the working masses so that all of them take an active part in the state and political life with great consciousness and enthusiasm as masters of state power. Thus, we will see to it that all the policies and activities of the people's government correctly reflect the will and needs of the working people and thoroughly defend their interests. In other words, the politics of the people's government should always be politics for the working people and politics of the working people themselves.

With faith in the strength of the popular masses, the people's government organs should closely rally the vast masses and actively stir up their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom. In this way the masses of the working people should be encouraged to defend their dignity and rights and accomplish their desire and ideal through their own struggle.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is also necessary to build the socialist economy and culture efficiently.

Successful building of the socialist economy and culture is the practical guarantee for providing the working masses with democratic freedom and rights and a happy life.

We should improve the guidance and management of the national economy, steadily consolidate and develop the economic system of socialism and vigorously push forward socialist economic construction, so that production is increased rapidly in industry, agriculture and all other fields of the national economy and the material and technical foundations of socialism further strengthened. By so doing, we should make the people's life more plentiful as a whole, eliminate the distinctions between the working

people in their living standard and working conditions and guarantee fuller social equality and freedom for all the working people.

We should step up the building of socialist culture and thus further consolidate and develop the advanced systems of education and health services already established in our country, and introduce various new cultural measures for the people, so as to provide all people with a more affluent and cultured life.

The people's government organ, as the householder in charge of the economic life of the country and the people's livelihood, should improve and strengthen its guidance and assistance to the economic and cultural construction and responsibly organize and carry out the work of improving the material and cultural life of the people.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is essential to resolutely combat all manner of hostile acts detrimental to the interests of the masses and to socialist democracy.

Socialist democracy presupposes the dictatorship over the class enemies of the working people, and so it is accompanied by an acute class struggle. Since the day when the world saw the emergence of socialist democracy, the imperialists and their lackeys and the overthrown class enemies have all along made, and are making even now, every attempt to vilify and spoil socialist democracy.

Today the imperialists including the bosses of US imperialism, posing as "champions" of democracy and human rights, are more feverish than ever before with slinging mud at socialist democracy and staging an anti-communist campaign against the socialist system. Clamouring for "defence of human rights", the imperialists are attacking socialist countries. This is as shameless and ridiculous an act as that of a thief raising a hue and cry.

In the contemporary world, it is precisely in Western imperialist countries and satellite states of imperialism where social inequality is most glaring and the oppression of the people and violation of human rights are most shocking. It is only too logical that in capitalist society devoid of democracy the popular masses should enjoy no human right. In capitalist society the working masses have no human dignity and political rights at all. They are denied even the elementary right to live. If ever there is a "human right" in capitalist society, that is only the right enjoyed by the handful of privileged circles to bleed the toiling masses white for their own enrichment and prosperity and to oppress and despise the people.

As for the so-called "suppression of human rights" in socialist countries mentioned loudly by the imperialists, it is a just step aimed at defending democracy from its adversaries for a socialist state to take sanctions against the hostile elements and rogues who violate democratic order and try to wreck the socialist system. The "human rights" espoused by the imperialists are human rights not for the people but for the enemy of the people, and the "freedom" they want is not the democratic freedom of the people but the freedom of the imperialists and their stooges to carry on subversive activities.

Just as we Communists do not conceal our Party spirit, so we do not hide the class character of democracy. Socialist democracy is by no means a supra-class democracy that affords freedom and rights even to the hostile elements who oppose socialism and to the rogues who infringe upon the interests of the people. Socialist democracy means precisely to provide freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, while restraining the handful of class enemies.

We should stick to the class stand and revolutionary principle in all spheres of social life and completely suppress the hostile elements and the wicked who encroach upon the people's interests. In particular, we should deal a resolute counterblow at the imperialists' anti-communist intrigues carried on under the plea of "defence of human rights", and should promptly frustrate all attempts to disparage socialist democracy.

When we defend socialist democracy stoutly from the mischief of the class enemies within and without and fully practise democracy in all fields of state activities, our people's government will be further strengthened and the people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life.

3. Let Us Repudiate Bureaucracy

Comrades,

Bureaucracy should be repudiated to further strengthen the people's government and enable it to fulfil its mission.

Bureaucracy is an anti-popular method of government used by the officials of the old society in oppressing and exploiting the people. Bureaucracy is the direct antithesis of democracy, and it is not tolerable on any account in the activities of the people's government which serves the people. Only when the people's government organs get rid entirely of bureaucracy can they positively defend the interests of the people and faithfully serve the working masses.

Repudiation of bureaucracy in the work of the people's government is always an important issue because the government bodies are organs of power. The people's government organs are organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the functionaries of the government bodies conduct their work on the authority of state power. Therefore, there may appear among the government functionaries devoid of a revolutionary world outlook practices of infringing on the people's interests by abusing their power and of acting in a bureaucratic manner.

From the very inception of the people's government we made bureaucracy a major object of struggle and have combatted it persistently. Thanks to the correct guidance of the Government of the Republic and the active efforts of the government workers, bureaucracy has been eliminated in the main. But in view of the remnants of old thinking lingering in the minds of the functionaries, the danger of bureaucracy still remains. If we, carried away by the successes achieved so far, neglect the struggle against bureaucracy in the least, bureaucracy can appear at any time.

Bureaucracy is manifested in forcing upon the popular masses anything against their will and in acting to the prejudice of the interests of the people. No matter what a functionary's intention may be and how it may be expressed, if he imposes on the popular masses what goes against their will and encroaches on the people's interests, all this is bureaucracy.

A leftover from the old society, bureaucracy bars the people's government from fulfilling its mission and does much harm to the revolution and construction.

The harm of bureaucracy lies, above all, in paralyzing the independence and creativeness of the popular masses. By imposing unreasonable things willy-nilly on the popular masses in disregard of their will and wishes, bureaucracy violates the people's independent rights and dampens their revolutionary ardour.

Bureaucracy also does the serious harm of alienating the working masses from the people's government. In peremptorily ordering the masses and shouting commands to them and acting against the people's interests, the bureaucrats discredit the people's government in the eyes of the masses and stand in the way of uniting the broad masses around the Government of the Republic.

When some individual functionaries act bureaucratically in socialist society where all activities are organized and all branches are interlinked organically, it will seriously affect the work in many fields and entail grave consequences.

We should intensify the struggle against bureaucracy continuously and wipe it out thoroughly in the work of the people's government organs.

The struggle against bureaucracy is a struggle to do away with the remnants of the old society and further strengthen the people's government, and a struggle to safeguard the in-

terests of the popular masses through giving full scope to socialist democracy. All functionaries of government bodies should regard the struggle against bureaucracy as an important revolutionary task to fulfil their duty as servants of the people, and carry on this struggle actively with high political consciousness.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy the functionaries of the people's government organs should go to the popular masses, hear what they want with willing ears and conduct all work in their interests.

It always goes against the will and interests of the people to sit in one's office and do one's work from one's subjective point of view without going to the popular masses. Only when a functionary goes among the masses can he gain a correct knowledge of the realities and keep himself well acquainted with the will and wishes of the people.

The will and wishes of the popular masses represent the highest principles determining all the activities of the people's government. The people's government organs should keep in touch with the masses, listen attentively to the opinions of the people and shape all policies in conformity with their requirements. Before adopting some decisions or giving directions, they must always go to the lower levels, study the actual conditions well, hold a good consultation with the masses, and make the people's interests the first consideration in organizing and conducting all work.

If the functionaries of the people's government organs are to go among the popular masses and work in their interests, they should thoroughly apply the Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri method is the most popular and revolutionary method of work based on the Juche conception of the masses.

The functionaries of the people's government organs should have a correct viewpoint on the popular masses and go to them to work, study and live with them. They should on no account be bureaucrats who lord it over the people to issue orders and commands, nor should they be special beings detached from the masses. They should always live together with the people, eating and dressing alike, and be their partners through thick and thin. They should also listen to the voices of the people, satisfy their needs promptly, teach and learn from them, and educate them to rise up to carry out the revolutionary tasks. When they become one with the masses, working and living with them with one mind and one purpose, they will get better acquainted with the needs of the people and serve them more faithfully.

Correct guidance and management of the socialist economy is an important duty of the people's government organs. In guiding and managing the economy, these organs should strictly observe the principle of collective leadership reflecting the will of the broad masses.

The socialist economy is a highly socialized large-scale economy, and the popular masses are its owners. Therefore, only by implementing the principle of collective leadership in the guidance of the economy to encourage the broad masses to take an active part in economic management, is it possible to manage the socialist economy in a scientific and rational way in the interests of the people.

In order to get rid of subjective, arbitrary decisions and give effect to the principle of collective leadership in the guidance and management of the economy, it is necessary to apply the Taean system of work. In conformity with the demands of the Taean work system the people's government organs should widely enlist the producer masses in economic management, go among them to mobilize their collective wisdom and creative enthusiasm for the solution of all problems.

The elimination of bureaucracy requires the strengthening of socialist law-abiding life among the leading personnel of the state and economic organizations.

Our socialist law is the basic weapon of state administration created by the people themselves to safeguard the interests of the working masses. In our country today all people are fully guaranteed democratic liberties and rights in all domains of state and social life by socialist

law. When socialist law-abiding life is strengthened to make all state and economic cadres faithfully observe socialist law, bureaucracy prejudicial to the interests of the popular masses will be eliminated and the democratic freedom and rights of the people ensured more fully.

The people's government organs should see to it that socialist law-abiding life is strengthened among the state and economic cadres to make them willingly observe the legal order of the state, jealously guard the interests of the popular masses, and strive hard to become true servants of the people.

The basis of socialist law-abiding life is the legal provisions and regulations. The people's government organs should make legal provisions and regulations for different fields of activity in accordance with the Socialist Constitution and constantly improve them to suit the requirements of the developing realities.

It is a sacred duty of all citizens to respect socialist law and observe it willingly. The state and economic cadres should conduct all their work in keeping with the requirements of laws and regulations and be models for the masses in observing the legal order of the state and the socialist norms of life.

In intensifying socialist law-abiding life it is important to increase the role of the law-abiding life guidance committee.

An important duty of the socialist law-abiding life guidance committee is to control by law the leading personnel of the state and economic institutions to prevent them from abusing their power and create a revolutionary atmosphere of law observance in the whole society.

The socialist law-abiding life guidance committee should strengthen the education of the leading functionaries of the state and economic institutions in the spirit of obeying laws. The Socialist Constitution and other legal provisions and regulations of the state should be explained widely to heighten the law-abiding spirit of the leading workers of the state and economic institutions so that they may observe laws and regulations of their own accord.

The socialist law-abiding life guidance committee should resolutely combat practices of violating the laws. This committee should always supervise the observance of the legal order of the state by all leading functionaries of state and economic institutions and apply strict legal sanctions against all those functionaries who break laws and regulations, behave themselves bureaucratically and infringe on the interests of the people. Thus, it will check bureaucracy by law and thoroughly protect the interests of the working masses.

Comrade Deputies,

We will embark upon the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan next year.

The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.

At the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan we shall annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland; and increase production over twice as much as at present in many fields of the national economy.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand plan of economic construction for firmly equipping all branches of the national economy with modern technology and further increasing the economic power of the country, and is a splendid blueprint for hastening the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, remarkable progress will be made in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism,

and all our people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life in all political, economic and cultural fields.

The whole country and the entire people should rise in the struggle to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and launch a vigorous general forward movement to reach the high targets of the new long-range plan.

In order to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with success, we should keep strictly to the line of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. Vigorous promotion of the three revolutions is a strategic policy consistently pursued by our Party in socialist construction; thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions constitutes the decisive guarantee for the brilliant fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The government bodies at all levels and the entire people should bring about a new, great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction by energetically carrying on the three revolutions.

The economic foundation already laid in our country is very powerful and its productive potentialities are enormous. If we make effective use of the existing economic foundation, we can boost production much more than at present, develop the country's economy as a whole at a higher rate and carry out the new long-range plan successfully without large investments. We should further strengthen the existing economic foundation, equip it with modern technology and bring out its might to the full.

We should apply the revolutionary principle of self-reliance more thoroughly in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan. All the working people should firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea and fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to explore what is in short supply and produce what is lacking, and thus successfully carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan with our own strength, technique and resources. "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!"—this is our revolutionary slogan to be put up throughout the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

The entire people should turn out as one man and fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours, thereby once again demonstrating the heroic spirit of our people to the whole world.

Comrades, the Government of the Republic is a genuine defender of the democratic freedom and rights of our people and a revolutionary banner for the independence and prosperity of the country. With the strengthening and development of the people's government, our people will become happier and more dignified and our country will prosper and develop endlessly.

In the future, too, as in the past, all people should put deeper trust in the people's government they have elected, thoroughly implement its policies and make every effort to strengthen and develop it.

Invincible are our people who, under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic, have taken power into their own hands and are fighting on for the just cause.

Let us all move forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of communism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, and rallied closely around the Government of the Republic, for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution and for the cause of socialism and communism.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Reelected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reelected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the DPRK President, who founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine worker-peasant state, both of which are successor to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle, and who has been leading our revolution along the highway of victory.

The session reelected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people and solemnly announced this great national jubilation to the nation and to the world.

The historic moment when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was reelected President, the entire deputies and observers raised the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" with infinite emotion and joy.

The reelection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an expression of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and infinite reverence for the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung who has ushered in a new epoch of socialism and communism in our country under the banner of the great Juche idea and led the Korean revolution along the highway of victory and glory, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals for over half a century, to liberate the country and build a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, in this land and made our people a most dignified and proud people; it is a manifestation of our people's unshakable will and determination to hold in high esteem and follow respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever with loyalty.

All the assemblage were filled with the resolve to fight stoutly to the end for the realization of the historic cause of national reunification and the cause of socialism and communism, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They reverentially wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Historic First Session of Sixth Supreme People's Assembly

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held splendidly from December 15 to 17 last year at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

The hall was full of boundless gratitude and reverence of all the attendants of the session for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who created the immortal great Juche idea and has wisely led our revolution and construction, and set up the socialist paradise in our country where the desire of the nation and the ideal of the people have been brought to brilliant realization.

At 9:00 a.m. on December 15 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, took the platform.

The moment, all the attendants warmly welcomed the respected and beloved leader with stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause, and tendered warm thanks and the highest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought our people infinite happiness of today.

The session elected Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly and its Credentials Committee.

The session adopted the following items on the agenda:

1. Election of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
2. Election of Leading State Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
3. On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy.

The session began to discuss the first item on the agenda.

Deputy Kim Il first made a speech on the election of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his speech he, authorized by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, solemnly reported to the Supreme People's Assembly its proposal on reelecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reflecting the unshakable will and unanimous desire of all the members of the Workers' Party and the entire people of the country.

The proposal on reelecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was greeted with boundless joy and excitement of all the deputies and observers.

All the attendants of the session, their hearts overflowing with emotion, sent up stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!," looking up to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been devoting his all solely to the prosperity of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people all through his life.

In support of the proposal of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on reelecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK, many deputies took the floor.

The speakers stressed that reelecting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK is an expression of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and infinite reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory under the uplifted banner of the great Juche idea, surmounting manifold difficulties and ordeals for over half a century, to liberate the country and build in this land a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and made our people a most dignified and proud people and it is a manifestation of our people's unshakable will and resolve to hold in high esteem and follow respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever with loyalty. They warmly supported and approved the respectful proposal on reelecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK.

The session reelected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK, who founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine worker-peasant state, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle, and who has been leading our revolution along the one road of victory.

When the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK with the absolute support and approval of the entire attendants was solemnly announced, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause violently rocked the hall.

All the deputies and attendants of the session were filled with a unanimous resolve to fight on vigorously to the end for the completion of the historic cause of national reunification and the cause of socialism and communism upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and they reverentially wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader.

The session then entered upon the discussion of the second item on the agenda.

At the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, the session elected Vice-Presidents of the DPRK, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

Authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, announced Vice-Premiers, Chairmen of Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

At the session the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government".

The speech of the great leader is an immortal classic work which has given the perfect, scientific and theoretical elucidation to the question of state power on the basis of the immortal Juche idea and lighted the correctest way to further strengthening our people's government in conformity with the new requirement of socialist construction. The great leader's speech has brought to all the attendants a firm conviction on the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche and intense pride of being genuine masters in the building of the people's government.

The session heard speeches expressing the resolution to uphold the historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thoroughly implement it in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The speakers said that they would hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high veneration for ever and wage a vigorous struggle to further consolidate and develop the revolutionary government and socialist system, thus hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the session Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the third item on the agenda—"On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy."

The session heard the speeches made by many deputies on the third item on the agenda.

During the discussion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave important teachings which would serve as a paramount guideline in the struggle to attain the 10-million-ton grain production goal, one of the major goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The speakers said that with the brilliant fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan our Party and our people have come to be in possession of a bright blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grander prospect of socialist construction. They stressed that the adoption of the Second Seven-Year Plan at the current session of the Supreme People's Assembly is an epochal event of historic significance in the development of our revolution and socialist construction.

The speakers said that in the new prospective plan period they would further strengthen the foundations of the socialist economy and raise the people's living standard still higher by thoroughly enforcing the three-point policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy newly set forth by the great leader and thus open up a decisive phase for the complete victory of socialism. They expressed the firm determination to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colors.

The speakers evinced their resolve, in particular, to vigorously advance in the spirit of Chollima, in the spirit of self-reliance, to scale the high peaks of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule with our own strength, technique and resources, finding out what is lacking and producing what is wanting, under the slogan put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!"

The session adopted with the approval of the entire deputies "On the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", law of the SPA of the DPRK.

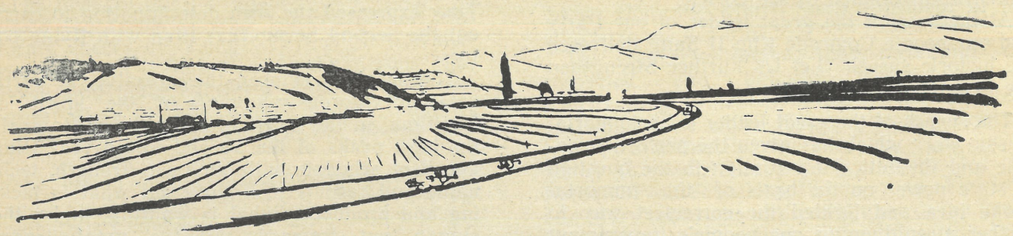
The session was closed after successfully discussing all the agenda items and adopting relevant decisions.

The whole course of the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly clearly proved that unshakable are the entire people's support to and trust in the Government of the Republic established and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and that no force can bar the vigorous advance of our people toward the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. And it demonstrated the invincible might of our people rallied steel-strong with a single ideology and purpose around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Loving the Party members and people means coming into constant contact with them, awakening them in good time to their fault if they commit it and praising them for their good conduct so that all of them become men loyal to the Party."

KIM IL SUNG

Talk on Revolutionary "Trousseau"



Here is a story of the great love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who bestowed a precious gift, revolutionary "trousseau" on a daughter of an ordinary peasant while sending out her to another co-op farm as a chairman of its management board.

* * *

It was one day in the spring of 1974.

A string of 15 tractors was moving with great noise on a wide country road running between standardized fields well cultivated chequerwise. A young woman together with a driver was riding in the foremost tractor. She was Comrade Hyon Ung Sil who was going to her newly appointed post of the Chairman of Management Board of the Ryongjin Co-op Farm.

Now, Comrade Ung Sil recollected in a flash the unforgettable glorious day when the fatherly leader put the great political confidence in her with the boundless affection.

One day early in April of that year, Comrade Ung Sil was handing over her business of a workteam head to her successor for she was transferred from the Pobu Co-op Farm to the neighbouring Ryongjin Co-op Farm.

To her surprise, however, she was informed from a responsible functionary of the County Party Committee of the glad fact that the fatherly leader visiting the farm wanted her to attend the farm conference.

"Does the fatherly leader want me?!...," said Comrade Ung Sil with a violently throbbing heart.

Though fully occupied with the state affairs, big and small, the fatherly leader remembered her whom he had met for a short while one year before. It was really beyond her dreams.

She hastened to the meeting hall with deep emotion, and found it was closely packed already with the agricultural personnel from various counties.

That day, the fatherly leader devoted much time to give programmatic teachings as to the important problems arising in implementing the Juche-based methods of farming.

The meeting ended at last and the fatherly leader rose up from his seat.

Just then, Comrade Ung Sil sprung to her feet in spite of herself who wished to speak her mind to him from the first moment she saw the fatherly leader.

"Fatherly leader, may I say a word to you?"

The fatherly leader sat down again and recognized her, delightfully saying: Oh, you Comrade Ung Sil. How have you been since?

Remained in a standing posture Comrade Ung Sil could not speak out a single word for a while, because a lump came into her throat, thinking of the benignity of the fatherly leader who had once called in her, the then sub-workteam head, to inquire into the cultivated acreage under the charge of the sub-workteam and its per-*chongbo* yield and praised her, saying that she did farm work so good enough and then, personally jotted her name and age in his pocket-book.

Now guessing at her mind, the fatherly leader asked her repeatedly with benevolent voice: What's the matter with you? Say out, please.

Then Comrade Ung Sil told him, "Fatherly leader, I was appointed as the Chairman of the Management Board of the Ryongjin Co-op Farm thanks to your solicitude."

To hear what she said the fatherly leader was delighted much more than her parents with a great deal of satisfaction.

And, with a bright smile on his face, he gave encouragement to her saying: As the land of Ryongjin-ri is better than that of Pobu-ri, go there without anxiety to do farm work better than you did here.

She replied, "I will do my work better in Ryongjin-ri according to the fatherly leader's instructions. And then I will ask for your presence in our co-operative field which would yield a bumper crop."

Satisfied very much, the fatherly leader urged her to do so without fail. Tapping the desk with his one hand he looked out of the window for a long time and said over again, "Ryongjin-ri, Ryongjin-ri."

An utter silence reigned over the hall.

Presently, the fatherly leader took out a pocket-book and inquired the number of the tractors in Ryongjin-ri and Pobu-ri.

Hearing Comrade Ung Sil reply, he wrote down something and worked out a calculation personally and said to the accompanying cadres to the following effect: That comrade is about to leave her paternal home for Ryongjin-ri. So, it is as much as a marriage to her, isn't it? When the parents marry off their grown-up daughter it is their duty to send off her with a bridal trousseau. Then how could we send that comrade empty-handed? Let us also present her with "trousseau". Let us give her "Chollima" tractors and "Chonjin" tractors. Let us give her 15 tractors to keep up with Pobu-ri so that our girl management board chairman can proceed in a dignified manner to Ryongjin-ri with the tractors to work there.

Hearing the talk of the fatherly leader on the revolutionary "trousseau" Comrade Ung Sil could not suppress her surging emotion and began to shed tears of gratitude at last.

Now, a few days later since then, Comrade Hyon Ung Sil was making her way for Ryongjin-ri with 15 tractors sent by the fatherly leader.

As soon as the tractors arrived, the co-op farmers came out in haste vying with one another and shouted with joy "Long live the

great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voice again and again.

Comrade Ung Sil shook hands with each of the co-op farmers and made a powerful appeal to them:

"Comrades! Let's all do farm work better to afford the greatest delight to the fatherly leader."

With a single desire to live devotedly up to the fatherly leader's solicitude Comrade Ung Sil sincerely pushed on with farm work together with the co-op farmers.

One day, another glorious time has come for her. In the course of giving on-the-spot guidance in the countryside of South Pyongan Province the fatherly leader made a personal visit to her co-op farm to see how the girl management board chairman of Ryongjin-ri was working.

Yesterday he brought up a daughter of an unknown peasant to be the master of a co-op farm and today he paid a visit to her to see her managing the affairs of the co-op farm without regarding a long distance.

The fatherly leader, patting the management board chairman on the back, asked her whether she had been well or not and whether the work was a strain on her or not. And he praised her, saying: Farming is done very excellently all the way. Really, our girl management board chairman carries on the work very well.

Mindful of her, the fatherly leader made her attend as a delegate at the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1975. And early in January last year, he rang up a responsible functionary of the County Party Committee to ask after the health of the management board chairman in Ryongjin-ri.

Today Comrade Ung Sil, singing the praise of the benevolent love of the fatherly leader, is making brilliant innovations in the road of successfully applying the Juche-based farming methods as the trustworthy master of the socialist countryside.

Arduous March

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting in November 1938 and set forth the Juche-based strategic and tactical policy to ensure a continued upsurge in the Korean revolution.

The internal and external situation in those days presented very dangerous complexity.

The unprecedentedly-intensified "punitive" operations of Japanese imperialism, the reckless manoeuvres of opportunists, the wreckage of a large number of revolutionary organizations by the enemy's barbarous suppression and the betrayal of the renegades of revolution—all this put grave difficulties in the way of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On the basis of a clarifying analysis of the prevailing situation at home and abroad, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth at the Nanpaitzu Meeting a detailed plan of struggle to establish Juche more firmly, take the initiative in military action to smash the enemy's vicious reactionary offensive and ensure a continued upsurge in the Korean revolution.

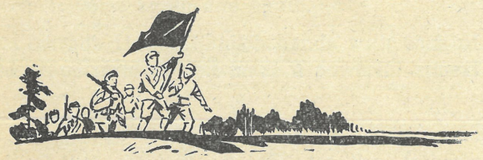
At the meeting the great leader once again severely criticized the "Left" adventurist error and referred to the immediate political and military tasks. And he advanced a new revolutionary line and policy to rebuild and reorganize the wrecked revolutionary organizations and inspire the broad masses more powerfully to the revolutionary struggle by rapidly extending the anti-Japanese armed struggle deep into the homeland and dealing a severer blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In December 1938, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left Nanpaitzu and led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) on the difficult march to the border areas along the Amnok-gang River of our country to implement the policy he clarified at the meeting.

This was the "Arduous March" which lasted for over 100 days with the guerrillas fighting fierce battles day and night and undergoing untold hardships and ordeals.

At that time the Japanese imperialists mobilized a huge armed force over 200,000 strong consisting of the greater part of the main units of their Kwantung Army and large forces of the puppet Manchukuo Army and the police and even aeroplanes to carry out "punitive" operations against the KPRA.

The chief aim of their "large-scale mopping-up campaign" was to encircle and attack the



Headquarters of the KPRA, and they kept up a frenzied attack, employing the tactics of the "long-distance pursuit" and "deployment of troops at strategic strongpoints".

In addition to its military offensive, the enemy formed the "submission work corps" to undermine the KPRA from within and doggedly came in pursuit.

The KPRA men had to fight dozens of battles every day to foil the enemy's ceaseless attack and withstand temperatures of 40 degrees below zero.

In the course of the march their clothes were worn to tatters, their hands and feet became frostbitten, and food ran short, so they had to take only water going without a meal at times.

However any frantic offensives and conciliatory and deceptive tricks by the enemy and severe cold and waist-deep snow could not block the advance of the KPRA.

It was thanks to the great leader who sagaciously led the "Arduous March" and personally took the lead in the difficult march.

In the days of hard-fought battles and arduous marches, the great leader looked after and guided his men with deep and warm affection, and moved back and forth along the KPRA lines many times a day while educating them in the unbending revolutionary spirit and optimism. Saying, **"Each time you take a step forward, think of the homeland. Keep in mind that you bear the destiny of Korea on your shoulders,"** he infused the conviction of sure victory into his men. He would carry the things of exhausted young guerrillas, saying, **"Brace up. Cheer up and overcome the hardships so that we can advance into the homeland!"** and helped them to push their way through the snow.

He would preserve a few grains of corn which were rationed to him on rare occasion without taking them, and distributed them to those guerrillas who felt exhausted in the march. The touching incident of the "bowl of parched rice flour" took place during this march: he divided a bowl of parched rice flour equally among his men.

The KPRA units under the command of the great leader completed the "Arduous March" victoriously and got to Peitatingtzu, its destination, in early April 1939.

There the great leader called a meeting of cadres of the KPRA and set forth the policy of advancing into the homeland summing up the "Arduous March".

In accordance with the policy, the KPRA units waged battles in the Musan area in the homeland on May 22 and 23, 1939 and inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy.

The brilliant triumph of the "Arduous March" was a shining victory borne by the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to assume full responsibility for the Korean revolution and carry it through by the efforts of Koreans and a great victory coming from his unique and brilliant strategies and tactics and his mastery art of command.

And it was a march that dealt an irreparable crushing blow to the enemy who had made such tenacious and desperate efforts to cut the life line of the Korean revolution, and that fully demonstrated the fighting strength of the KPRA.

In this course of the march the guerillas were trained more stoutly to be the indomitable revolutionary fighters faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and all of them grew to be the dependable backbone force of the revolution and strengthened further into the revolutionary ranks powerful enough to bring earlier the country's liberation.

The course of the "Arduous March" followed by the main force of the KPRA under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader for over 100 days was a great course which delivered the Korean revolution from the critical situation and brought earlier the country's liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung votes at the polling station of the sub-constituency No. 20, Ansan constituency No. 7 for elections to the Supreme People's Assembly

Voters of the sub-constituency No. 20 of the Ansan constituency No. 7 are filled with immense emotion and joy as they have the honour of participating in the SPA elections in the presence of the great leader

At the Anju constituency No. 120 where the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was nominated and registered as a candidate for the SPA, 100 per cent of electors turned out for the elections with unmeasured loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. One hundred per cent of those who participated in the elections cast votes for the great leader.

And all the electors of the whole country took part in the elections and cast approval ballots.

100% of Electors Turned out for Elections!
100% of Electors Voted for Candidates!

This is a manifestation of the ardent loyalty and unshakable will of our people who are to advance along the road indicated by the respected and beloved leader, attending him till the end of the sun and the moon.

Also this is a demonstration of the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people closely united around the great leader and an expression of their absolute support to and trust in the worker-peasant sovereign power.

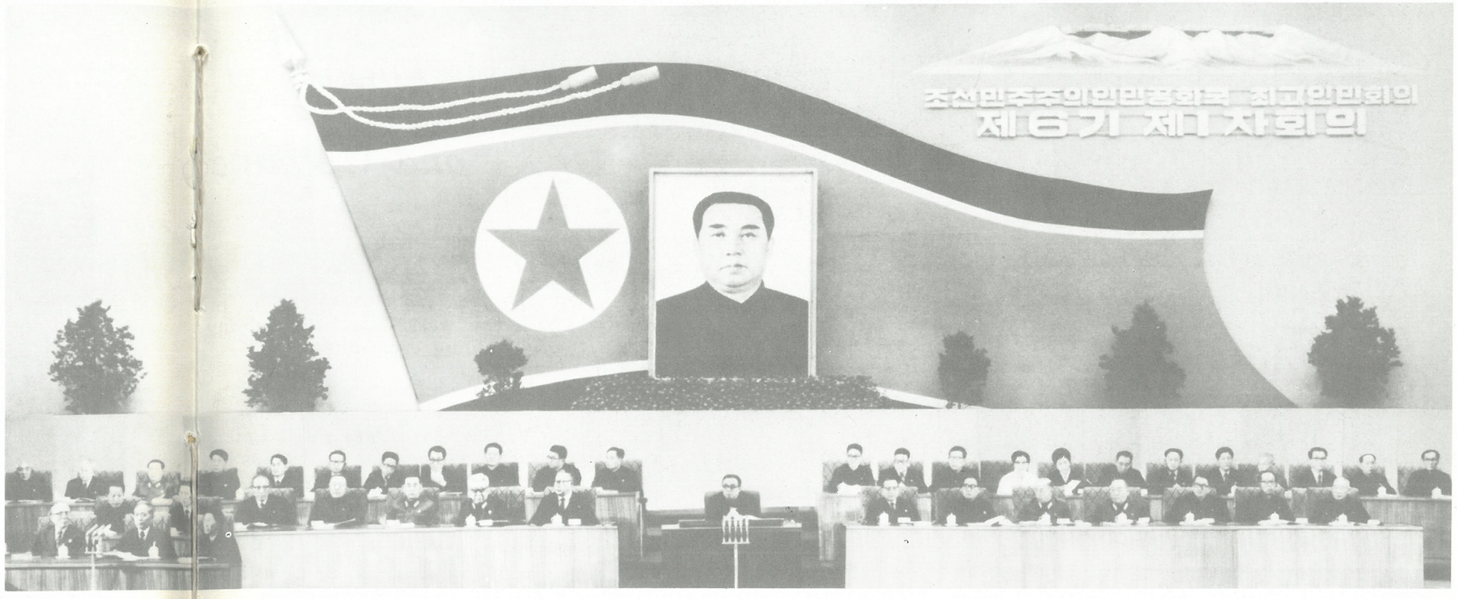
Boundless is the joy of electors who take part in the elections with a firm determination to solidify the revolutionary power as firm as a rock —At the polling station of the sub-constituency No. 16 of the Moran constituency No. 17—

Electors coming out of the polling booth of the Anju constituency No. 120 after casting ballots of loyalty with the honour of electing the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a SPA deputy

Members of the delegation of Korean women in Japan cast loyal ballots at the Anju constituency No. 120 with a mind to faithfully attend and follow the great leader for ever and ever

The news of the results of the SPA elections carries limitless emotion and joy into the hearts of the builders of the Youth Chemical Construction Complex

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung making a speech at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly



Platform of the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly, attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

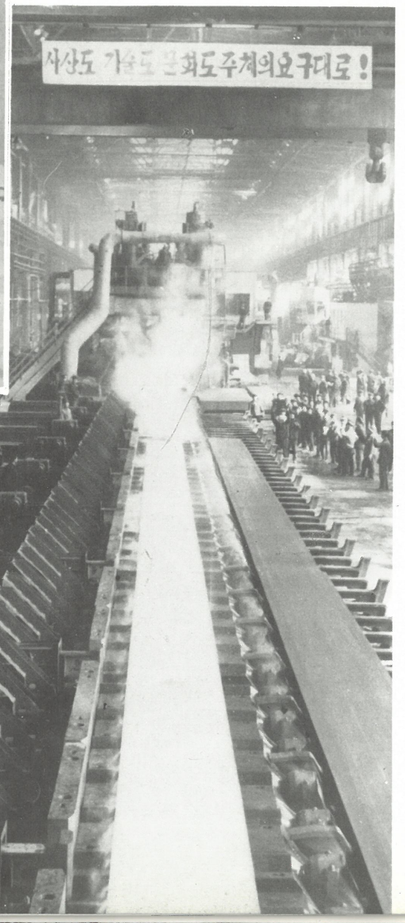
First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Opens

Attendants of the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly

Women of Our Country Enjoy an Independent and Creative Life

Weavers work blissfully, helping and guiding each other

Women deputies present at the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly. (Women account for 20.8 per cent among the deputies)

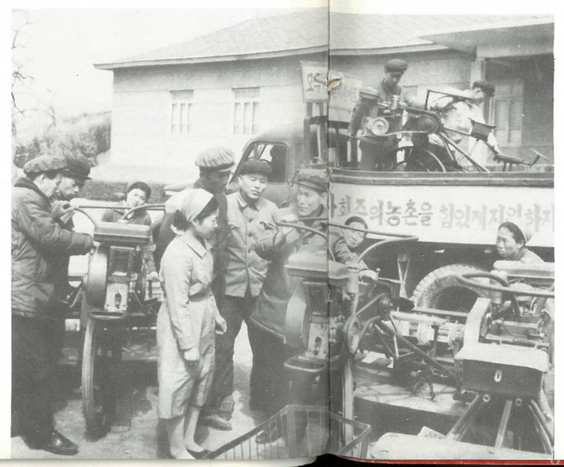


Pleasant work at the automated working place —At the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex—

They make it a rule to study for 2-3 hours every day

Women engineers work out a design for a new ship

Women pioneers of agricultural mechanization promoting the industrialization and modernization of agriculture



GRAND PROSPECTS OF THE SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

Industrial Output
1977 1
1984 2.2 times
Production of the means of production 2.2 times
Production of consumer goods 2.1 times

Electricity	56,000-60,000 million kwh
Coal	70-80 million tons
Steel	7.4-8 million tons
Nonferrous metals	One million tons
Engineering products	5 million tons
Chemical fertilizers	5 million tons
Cement	12-13 million tons
Aquatic products	3.5 million tons
Grain	10 million tons
Tideland reclamation	100,000 chongbo

Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

On the Second Seven-Year (1978—1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK

Under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic our people have won the resplendent victory of fulfilling with success the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Fifth Congress.

Our people vigorously pushed forward the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and brought about uninterrupted upsurge in the economic construction of socialism, and thus attained all targets of the Six-Year Plan ahead of time. The Six-Year Plan in industry was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule, that is, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, in terms of total output value, and in agriculture the Six-Year Plan's goal for grain production was reached two years ahead of time.

Between 1971 and 1976 industrial production increased at the high annual rate of 16.3 per cent on an average exceeding the originally envisaged rate, and in 1976 total industrial output value increased to 2.5 times the 1970 figure.

The country's bases for fuel, power and raw materials were consolidated, the key branches of heavy industry such as metal, engineering and chemical industries and light industry developed rapidly, the inner structure of industry achieved greater perfection and its independence and technical foundation were strengthened noticeably.

During the Six-Year Plan the material and technical foundations of agriculture were consolidated beyond compare and the most scientific Juche-oriented methods of farming congenial to the actual conditions of our country were created and introduced widely into agricultural production. As a result, grain output increased sharply from year to year in spite of the extremely unfavourable weather conditions caused by the influence of the cold front.

Great progress was also made in all other fields of the national economy, such as transport and capital construction.

In the six-year period success was registered in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution which were to considerably reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and to free the women from the heavy burden of domestic work. Owing to the vigorous promotion of the technical innovation drive in all fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture, a great change took place in the work of emancipating the working people from arduous and harmful labour, and the working conditions of all working people were remarkably improved.

Immense success was also attained in building socialist culture. The state put great stress on education and thus the objective of creating a million-strong army of intellectuals set by

the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was attained with credit, and universal eleven-year compulsory education, the most developed system of compulsory education, was introduced far ahead of schedule. This is a splendid achievement. Great strides were made in developing science and technology, and socialist national culture and art blossomed and developed brilliantly.

On the basis of the brilliant achievements in the building of socialist economy and culture and thanks to the popular policy of the Government of the Republic for the promotion of the welfare of the working people, the material and cultural standards of the people as a whole rose markedly and, in particular, the living conditions of the farmers and rural population improved radically.

The successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan is another worthy achievement and a great victory of our people in their struggle for socialism and communism.

With the triumphant fulfilment of the enormous tasks of the Six-Year Plan the foundation of our socialist independent national economy has been strengthened immeasurably and the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been further consolidated in all its aspects.

In the course of the majestic struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan all working people were equipped firmly with the Juche idea and, on this basis, united still more closely in thought and purpose, which further accelerated the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Our people are in a position to push forward the revolution and construction more briskly with the high pride and great confidence of victors and to embark on a new prospective plan of a higher stage on the basis of the impressive successes achieved in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has considered the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy and, unanimously acknowledging that the new long-term plan is a scientific and active plan conforming to the essential requirements of our revolution and construction for hastening the independent peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism, approves it.

1. The Basic Task of the Second Seven-Year Plan

The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.

The acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is the decisive earnest of promoting socialist construction and multiplying the economic power of the country.

In the second seven-year period the independent structure of the national economy should be further strengthened through a more diversified and comprehensive development of the economy by relying on the domestic resources and our own strength. To do so it is necessary to actively exploit and effectively use the rich and diverse natural resources of the country, and create new industrial branches.

During the new prospective plan period comprehensive mechanization and automation should be introduced extensively in all branches of industry; agriculture should be industrialized and modernized; and the modernization of the national economy as a whole should be promoted vigorously, so that all working people can cope with their jobs with ease while producing more material wealth.

Priority should be given to scientific research work and great stress put on the development of science so as to place on a new scientific basis the production and technical processes, production methods and management activities in all fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture.

2. Tasks in Different Branches of the National Economy

1) Industry

The central task in industry is to make the most of its existing foundation and, at the same time, further expand it so as to strengthen the Juche character of our industry and to further modernize and scientify all industrial branches.

In the second seven-year period industrial output will increase 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production growing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

To develop the power industry and consolidate our own power base relying on domestic resources is an important task for the Juche orientation and modernization of the national economy.

The power industry will be developed definitely ahead of other branches, so that in 1984 the output of electricity will reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh.

In the new prospective plan period new large thermal power stations will be built while the generating capacities of existing thermal power stations are expanded, and many thermal power plants erected for the heating of major cities and for the utilization of the surplus and waste heat in factories.

As for the building of hydro-power stations the construction of the Taedong-gang, Wiwon and Huichon No. 2 power stations now under way will be stepped up and brought to early completion, and small, medium and large hydro-power stations built anew.

The mining industry should be kept decidedly ahead of other branches to further strengthen the independent fuel and raw material bases of the country.

In the second seven-year period the annual output of coal will reach 70-80 million tons, iron ore 16 million tons, and the output of nonferrous metal ores will be boosted to attain the one-million-ton goal of nonferrous metal production.

While existing large coal mines are reconstructed on an expansion basis, the construction of new large coal mines will be stepped up and the development of small and medium coal mines carried on vigorously.

Promising mines with large deposits such as the Musan and Komdok mines will be rebuilt and expanded on a wide scale and new small, medium and large mines actively developed.

Efforts will be concentrated on prospecting work and thus prospecting for the present and future purposes stepped up, and the construction of drifts and pits, rock breaking and removal of overburden will be given definite priority in mines and gangways modernized and reinforced for permanent use.

Mining equipment will be made large-sized and modernized so as to push forward comprehensive mechanization and automation briskly in mines, and scientific methods of prospecting, hewing and dressing congenial to our geological conditions and to the specific qualities of our minerals widely introduced.

In order to multiply the economic power of the country it is essential to develop the metal industry rapidly to meet the needs of the national economy for Juche orientation and modernization.

In the second seven-year period great stress will be put without letup on the development of the ferrous metal industry. Thus, in 1984 the output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel will reach 6.4-7 million tons, steel 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel 5.6-6 million tons.

While existing iron- and steel-making capacities are used to the best advantage, more up-to-date metallurgical and rolling equipment such as large blast furnaces, large oxygen converters and continuous cold rolling mills will be installed, so that the ferrous metallurgical bases are expanded in a big way.

Great efforts should be exerted continuously to strengthen the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry. The proportion of domestic fuel should be raised in the production of coke, the capacity of producing blister steel should be expanded largely, and reduced ball ore widely introduced in the production of steel.

In iron and steel works outdated techniques will be replaced, automation, semi-automation, industrial television and telemechanics introduced extensively, and the latest achievements of science and technology applied widely in all production processes including the preliminary treatment of ores, iron and steel making, rolling, and the production of second-stage processed metal goods.

The output of nonferrous metals will be increased considerably through the readjustment and reinforcement of existing smelteries and the building of new modern ones, the production of aluminium from domestic raw materials developed, and the production of rare and pure metals expanded.

The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the key to the fulfilment of the new long-term plan. In order to accelerate the modernization of the national economy by deepening and developing the technical revolution, the engineering industry should be renovated.

In the new prospective plan period, the engineering industry will develop rapidly and the annual output of engineering products will reach 5 million tons.

Great stress will be placed on the production of machine tools and in 1984 their output will reach 50,000. In particular, the production of heavy, special, semi-automatic, automatic and single-purpose machine tools will be noticeably increased.

The heavy equipment production bases will be expanded and consolidated. Thus, the production of large-capacity power equipment such as large hydro- and thermo-power turbines and generators and 220-ton boilers; heavy-duty lorries such as "Chajuho"-model and "Konsolho"-model; and various kinds of heavy machines needed in the mining industry and grand nature-remaking projects such as 300-h.p. bulldozers, 4-cubic-metre excavators and multi-purpose excavating machines, will be increased rapidly, and complete sets of equipment turned out and supplied for the modern factories and enterprises to be built anew.

In the new plan period the tractor factories will be reinforced so as to bring the annual output of tractors to 45,000. The production of rice-seedling pullers and transplanters, rice harvesters and rice harvester combines, humus-potted maize-seedling transplanters, maize harvesters, and various other types of farm machines will be increased markedly.

In keeping with the extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in all branches of the national economy, the electronic and automation industries will be developed rapidly so as to increase the output and decisively improve the quality of various automation elements and apparatuses and gauges including electron tubes, semi-conductor materials and integrated circuits.

Great stress will be put continuously on the shipbuilding industry, so that many large cargo boats such as 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton freighters, 20,000-ton factory ships, 5,000-ton cold-storage transport ships, and fishing boats including 3,750-ton stern trawlers are built. Various technical vessels such as self-propelling dredgers and crane ships will also be built in large numbers.

The technical innovation drive will be launched vigorously in the engineering industry so as to widely introduce assembly lines, automatic lines and general processing machines in highly serial machine production processes, to radically raise the proportion of pressing and stamp forging methods in the production of machines, and to develop welding techniques and widen the scope of their application.

Specialization and cooperation will be developed on a wide scale in the production of machines, and rigid discipline enforced to give priority to cooperative products.

Rapid development of the chemical industry is an important task to expand the raw material bases of industry and enhance the economic independence of the country.

In the second seven-year period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, synthetic fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

While existing chemical fertilizer factories are modernized and their capacities expanded, a new base for the production of double superphosphate which is highly phosphorous will be built up and the potash fertilizer industry relying on our domestic resources will be created.

New agricultural chemicals factories will be built to turn out such highly effective weed killers as assorted herbicides, DCPA and simacine, as well as insecticides and sterilizers. Thus, the demands for various agricultural chemicals will be satisfied on our own.

Existing bases for the production of synthetic fibres and plastics will be expanded and, at the same time, the work on the orlon factory will be completed at an early date and new plastics factories built. Thus, the output of synthetic fibres and plastics will be largely augmented. More small and medium chemical factories will be built to turn out large quantities of various chemical products needed in light industry.

The base of the synthetic rubber industry fed with our own raw materials will be built up solidly, so that a large quantity of rubber will be turned out and the output of various processed rubber goods boosted.

The acid, alkali and carbide industries which constitute the basic chemical industries will be further developed and the output of salt essential for making soda increased rapidly.

Emphasis will be placed on the production of medicaments and medical appliances, so that in the new plan period the output of medicines including organic synthetic medicines and traditionally Korean medicines will increase 2.1 times and various medical appliances 2 times.

In order to ensure success in the vast construction work envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan, it is necessary to further develop the building materials industry.

While the method of floating preliminary calcination is introduced actively and more calcining ovens built in the existing cement factories, the construction of new cement factories will be stepped up, so that in 1984 the output of cement will reach 12-13 million tons.

The bases for the production of building materials such as plate glass, metal fittings, chemical building materials, building tiles and illuminating devices essential for the finishing of building work, will be solidly built up to increase their output radically. The production of glass fibre roofing boards will be developed. Every province will build up more solidly its own factories producing pipes, wires, sanitary wares and fittings, and all provinces, cities and counties will consolidate their bases for producing local building materials so as to make larger quantities of various building materials and fittings for their own use.

The production of magnesia clinker will be increased remarkably. To this end the expansion work on the Tanchon Magnesia Factory now under way will be brought to early completion and a new large base for the production of magnesia clinker will be built.

In the timber industry the rotational method of tree felling will be introduced on a full scale to increase its output; the production of wood-shavings and wood-fibre boards will be expanded; and the wood chemical industry will be developed to make a comprehensive and effective use of wood.

Afforestation work will be strengthened and in the new prospective plan period more than 170,000 *chongbo* of fibre and pulp-wood forests and over 340,000 *chongbo* of oil-bearing forests will be created anew.

In order to raise the living standard of the people to a higher level in the second seven-year period an impressive innovation should be made in the production of consumer goods by making great efforts for the development of light industry.

Existing spinning facilities should be made high-speed and further modernized to increase their capacities to the maximum and, at the same time, a new orlon spinning factory should be built. Thus, the output of textiles in 1984 will reach 800 million metres. The production of knitted goods and the clothing industry will be further developed so as to satisfy the growing demands of the people for knitted goods and various kinds of clothes.

The problem of cooking oil and sugar should be solved by industrial methods with our own raw materials. The process of separating maize germs will be properly set up in all riced corn meal and assorted feed factories and the maize processing capacities of the cornstarch factories expanded to have a large amount of oil expressed. The Juche-motivated base for the production of *okdang* sugar will be built up solidly, so that in 1984 the output of sugar from domestic raw materials will exceed 300,000 tons.

Deep attention will be paid to the production of nutriments for children to ensure that a greater quantity of various nutritious foodstuffs are supplied to children to suit their monthly and yearly ages.

The footwear industry will be further developed and thus its output will be brought to 100 million pairs. The production of a wide variety of high-quality household goods and articles of cultural use will be expanded rapidly and innovations made in the production of sundry goods of daily use. Thus, the people's requirements for daily necessities will be fully met.

The paper mills now under construction will be completed quickly and new modern paper mills built so as to increase paper output more than 1.8 times in the second seven-year period.

The Party's policy for combining the development of large central industries with that of small and medium local industries should be implemented thoroughly. In the new long-term plan period the volume of production in local industry will grow 2.4 times. For this the local raw material bases should be consolidated and local industry further modernized.

Rapid development of the fishing industry is an important task whose solution is indispensable for the improvement of the people's living standard.

In 1984 the output of aquatic products will reach 3.5 million tons, of which 2.7 million tons will be fish.

In the East Sea fisheries pelagic and inshore fishing should be properly combined, and in the West Sea fisheries small- and medium-scale inshore fishing conducted briskly to catch different kinds of fish in a greater quantity.

The number of fishing boats will be increased and, at the same time, they will be modernized and made universal. The production of fishing implements will be boosted radically.

Culture and fish breeding will be carried on extensively in shallow seas, natural lakes, reservoirs, tidal marshes and rivers.

In keeping with the increase in fish catch the capacities of refrigerating plants in producer areas will be expanded and fish processing plants further modernized. Thus, the output of frozen fish will increase 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times.

2) Agriculture

The central task of agriculture is to effect the industrialization and modernization of farming and scientification and intensification of farm production by carrying out large-scale nature-remaking projects and accelerating the rural technical revolution.

In the second seven-year period unremitting efforts will be devoted to grain production to attain the goal of 10 million tons, and the output of vegetables and oil-bearing and industrial crops will rise considerably.

In order to rapidly increase grain and other farm produce, the five-point policy of nature remaking should be thoroughly carried out.

The struggle for underground water and the construction of reservoirs will be pushed on vigorously to complete the irrigation of non-paddy fields.

In the new prospective plan period 150,000 *chongbo* of terraced fields will be built and land rezoning work completed in the main throughout the country. All fields will be improved and enriched.

Efforts will be directed continuously to forest and water conservancy. An energetic mass campaign for river improvement will be launched, many tide-water control dikes built, and more farm drainage works carried on.

While the solid material and technical foundations for large-scale tideland reclamation are built, 100,000 *chongbo* of tidal marshes will be diked by concentrating efforts on the projects already started and on new projects to be started where the natural and geographical conditions are favourable, which can be finished within a comparatively short space of time.

For the purpose of attaining the goal of grain production and developing the agricultu-

ral production forces rapidly, the rural technical revolution should be further accelerated.

In the new plan period many tractors will be supplied to the countryside to raise their number per 100 *chongbo* of farmland to 10 in 1984, and more lorries and various trailer farm machines will be produced and supplied.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of farmland will exceed 2 tons, the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizers will increase considerably and the supply of various microelement fertilizers will also rise higher.

A larger quantity of various highly effective herbicides and other agricultural chemicals will be supplied to the countryside to kill weeds by chemical methods in all cultivated lands and to protect crops better from all kinds of blights and noxious insects.

In order to rapidly increase the output of grain and other crops, farming should be done in a scientific way consonant with our climatic and soil conditions and the biological characteristics of crops and agricultural production highly intensified through full application of the Juche-based methods of farming.

In the new long-range plan period livestock farming will be further developed so as to increase the annual production of meat to 800,000-900,000 tons. The output of eggs and meat will be increased to the maximum by operating the state chicken, duck, quail and pig plants rhythmically and, at the same time, more small and medium-scale duck or pig plants will be built up on the cooperative farms, and the drive for raising domestic animals including chickens and ducks at the houses of cooperative farmers will be pushed on vigorously.

In the second seven-year period the output of fruit will exceed 1.5 million tons. This will be achieved by accelerating the mechanization and chemicalization of fruit growing and thoroughly establishing a scientific and Juche-motivated system of technical care in tending fruit trees.

3) Transport and Communication

During the second seven-year period an important task in the field of transport is to widely introduce centralized transport and container transport, and strengthen the combined rail-motor-water communication so as to fully meet the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

Centralized goods stations and exclusive lines will be equipped well and freight transport be organized more efficiently so that centralized transport accounts for more than 60 per cent of the total volume of railway freight traffic.

Plenty of good-quality standard containers will be manufactured to use them in carrying bulk goods such as non-ferrous ore headings, cement, chemical fertilizers and grain, as well as light industrial goods.

In order to augment railway transport capacity the electrified railway sections will be further extended, important sections and shunting yards be semi-automated and automated, and a rapid increase be brought about in the production of electric and diesel locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and various types of special freight cars.

In the second seven-year period the laying of the Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railways will be completed and many new railway lines be built.

In motor transport, the number of lorries and trailers will be increased and short- and long-distance transport fleets reinforced to satisfy the fast-growing demand for motor transport.

In water transport, coastal sea and river transport will be developed and new modern harbours built up. Thus, goods traffic capacity will be increased, and the transport of exports and imports by our own ships expanded.

In the new plan period more cableways and belt conveyors will be built and the second-stage projects of the Musan-Chongjin pipeline for the transport of ore headings and the laying of new pipelines including the naphtha transport pipelines pushed forward vigorously.

In communications, telegraphic and telephone facilities will be modernized, the radio broadcasting capacities further increased, and the achievements gained in the nationwide introduction of TV consolidated and developed.

4) Capital Construction

With a view to strengthening the economic foundations of socialism and raising the people's standard of living still higher, great efforts should be continuously directed to capital construction.

In the second seven-year period more than 80 per cent of the total capital investments will go to productive construction such as of industrial, agricultural, transport and communications facilities, and enormous funds will also be appropriated for building houses, schools, scientific research institutions, cultural and health service establishments.

Capital construction will be carried out in a concentrated way according to priority and, in particular, stress will be put on such construction projects as are of prime importance in attaining the major goals set in the new long-range plan and improving the people's livelihood.

In order to ensure success in huge construction work, construction units should be regularized, construction work specialized, and a unified system of guidance thoroughly established over the construction enterprises to enhance their working efficiency steadily.

It will be seen to that designing institutions are specialized by branches and the guidance of designing work is strengthened, so that designing is kept definitely ahead of construction work and most rational and inexpensive designs are prepared in plenty of time.

The level of industrialization in capital construction will be raised higher. In the second seven-year period the proportion of the prefab method will reach over 70 per cent in industrial construction, over 90 per cent in housing construction, over 70 per cent in the construction of public facilities and more than 60 per cent in the building of structures.

The bases for the production of structural parts and light filling-materials will be consolidated, parts made large-sized and light and, in particular, prefabricated large panels and rooms used extensively in building houses and public facilities.

Various modern small-, medium- and large-size building machines will be produced in greater numbers for comprehensive mechanization of building work, and new techniques and advanced working methods widely introduced to speed up construction and improve its quality.

5) Education, Science and Culture

An important task in education is to perfect our most advanced and excellent socialist educational system and raise socialist educational work to a new high by thoroughly implementing the "Theses on Socialist Education."

High quality will be ensured in universal 11-year compulsory education so as to train all pupils and students to be men of a communist, Juche type firmly equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and a solid fundamental knowledge of nature and society and possessing more than one kind of technique.

Many working people's senior middle schools will be set up in factories, enterprises and farm villages and run efficiently, so that all working people attain the educational standard of the senior middle school graduate and acquire at least one modern technique.

In keeping with the demands of the realities, the quality of the training of native cadres will be radically improved to rear larger numbers of competent technicians and specialists equipped firmly with the Juche idea and possessing the knowledge of modern science and technology.

New subjects of up-to-date scientific and technological learnings will be instituted at colleges and universities and higher specialized schools, and the scale of training of technicians in some key branches, such as mechanical and electronic engineerings, agricultural biology and food engineering, will be expanded rapidly.

In the new long-range plan period the educational system of studying while working which includes factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools will be strengthened and its advantages brought into fuller play.

Many school buildings of higher and common educational institutions will be erected, all schools provided with good conditions for experiments and practice, and students and children's palaces, students and children's halls and Juvenile Corps camps built in many more localities.

In the field of scientific research, Juche will be thoroughly established in scientific research work and efforts concentrated on the settlement of pressing scientific and technical problems arising in socialist construction.

Research work will be further intensified on urgent problems arising in promoting the Juche orientation of the national economy including the problem of developing industry by using our domestic raw materials and fuel.

Mechanical engineering will be further developed to devise and produce many efficient modern machines and equipment suited to our actual conditions and, in particular, new scientific and technical problems connected with the development of the electronic and automation industries will be actively unravelled.

Researches will be made vigorously in the creation of new good varieties of rice, maize and other principal grain crops as well as industrial crops and in the promotion of growth of crops and the prevention of cold weather damage.

New scientific areas will be opened up and the latest scientific and technological achievements introduced in a way commensurate with our actual conditions.

The ranks of scientists will be solidly built up, their scientific-theoretical level raised, and diverse modern laboratory apparatuses and intermediate pilot plants furnished better for them.

In the field of culture and art a greater number of revolutionary and militant literary and artistic works with a high ideological and artistic quality will be created. They will include works based on the glorious revolutionary traditions of our people and truthfully representing the vibrating realities of grand socialist construction.

In the second seven-year period the film studios will be equipped on more up-to-date lines,

new scientific and educational film studios built, a Grand People's Study Hall erected, and more libraries, theatres and culture halls equipped along modern lines set up everywhere.

6) The People's Living Standard

In the second seven-year period the people's living standard should be elevated higher still while strengthening the economic foundation for the prosperity and development of the country and the future welfare of the people by properly regulating the correlations between accumulation and consumption.

In the new prospective plan period, while improving the living standards of the workers and the farmers equally, deep attention will be paid especially to the livelihood of the farmers and thus the living conditions of the farmers in plain areas and in mountainous regions will be improved evenly.

In the new plan period the prices of consumer goods will be cut further correspondingly as the output of consumer goods increases and the costs of manufactured goods drop.

More state funds will be appropriated for various social and cultural measures for the working people, so that the buds of communistic distribution are developed continuously.

In the second seven-year period modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year, the central heating system will be expanded in Pyongyang and introduced in all provincial centres and many other cities. Thus, the working people will be provided with a more cultured life.

In the new long-term plan period the volume of retail trade will increase 1.9 times in keeping with the rapid development of production and the growing purchasing power of the working people.

Commodity supply to major industrial districts and rural areas will be strengthened and, in particular, the sales of delicatessens, articles of cultural and domestic use and a wide variety of sundry goods will be sharply increased to fully cater to the varied demands of the working people for commodities and to their convenience.

In public health services universal free medical care should be thoroughly guaranteed, the policy of preventive medicine implemented, and the section doctor system developed, so that the medical service for the working people is further improved.

In the new plan period the number of prophylactic treatment groups will increase 1.3 times and hospital beds more than 1.2 times.

City and county people's hospitals will be equipped better as general hospitals with all specialized departments, more specialized hospitals, preventive hospitals and maternity homes be built, and medical appliances and facilities modernized further.

Along with modern medicine, *Tongui-hak* (traditionally Korean medicine) should be developed actively. The central and provincial *Tongui* hospitals will be enlarged and the *Tongui* departments of city and county people's hospitals and industrial hospitals will be further strengthened.

While the achievements already scored in the nursing and upbringing of children are further consolidated, more nursery schools will be set up and kept in a cultured way, and children's wards will be managed properly, so that our little ones will be brought up better and more healthily.

* * *

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of economic construction to further augment the might of the socialist independent national economy through acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, and a brilliant blueprint to hasten the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

Envisaging a high rate of growth of production and the undertaking of construction work on an unprecedented scale, the Second Seven-Year Plan makes it imperative to harness the strength and talent of the entire people and all production potentials of the country for socialist construction.

In order to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully, it is necessary to promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with unfailing vigour.

These three revolutions are tasks of the continuous revolution that need to be carried on until communism has been built, and the thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions is the decisive guarantee of success in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The task is to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously on all fronts of socialist construction and thus bring about uninterrupted advancements and fresh innovations in production and construction.

In the second seven-year period the revolutionary principle of self-reliance should be embodied more fully in socialist construction.

It is a dictate of the Juche idea to fight one's way through the difficulties lying ahead with faith in one's own strength and by relying on it, and this is an invariable policy followed closely by our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Arming themselves closely with the Juche idea and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all functionaries and working people should find out things that are lacking and fill up the shortage, and thus carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully by their own strength and with their own techniques and resources. In all units and all fields of the national economy the slogan "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!" should be upheld.

In order to ensure success in carrying out the enormous tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan it is imperative to conduct the guidance of the economy and the management of enterprises properly in line with the economic laws of socialism and the socialist principles of economic management.

All state and economic organizations and economic executives should use their best efforts to bring into full play the conscious enthusiasm and unfailing creative wisdom of the masses. To do so they need to fully meet the requirements of the Taean work system in the guidance and management of the economy and, in particular, to keep political work, work with people, definitely ahead of all other work. In the meantime, they should organize economic work most scrupulously so as to produce and build more with the manpower, equipment and materials available. This calls for pressing into the maximum use all production capacities and potentialities and strengthening the regime of economy.

The fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan will bring about an epoch-making progress in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and provide all our people with a happier and more fruitful life in every field of politics, economy and culture.

The Supreme People's Assembly is convinced that the Second Seven-Year Plan will be fulfilled triumphantly under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic and thanks to the heroic struggle of all our working people who are firmly united on the basis of the Juche idea.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, December 17, 1977

Principles to Embody the Juche Idea Created by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"What is important in applying the Juche idea is to carry through the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation."

Embodying the Juche idea means powerfully pushing forward the revolution and construction taking an independent and creative stand.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the important principle to be held fast to in embodying the Juche idea.

Men's ideological consciousness decides all their activities.

Therefore, in order to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction, the problem that they participate in a way worthy of the master in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work with the consciousness as the master of revolution, that is, the problem to establish Juche in ideology must be solved first of all.

Only when the masses of the people establish Juche in ideology, can they free themselves completely from the fetters of the outworn ideas including flunkeyism, dogmatism and national nihilism and stick definitely to independent ideological consciousness, and find a solution of all the problems arising in the revolution and building with their own efforts and wisdom in compliance with their country's actual conditions. And only when they establish Juche in ideology can they solve successfully all the problems arising in the revolution and construction, firmly maintaining the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Independence in politics is the guiding principle to be held fast to firmly in order to embody the Juche idea into the political field.

Adhering to independence in politics means drawing out the lines and policies for the revolution and construction according to one's own independent judgement and determination in the interests of one's people and in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country, and implementing them.

Only when independence in politics is maintained can the masses of the people adhere firmly to their position as the master of the country and society and can each nation make itself the master of its own destiny and attain genuine independence and prosperity. And only then can the principles of self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence be successfully carried out. Political independence is the prime criterion of an independent, sovereign state and the decisive guarantee for complete independence of a country.

To maintain the principle of independence in politics, the party and people of each country should be in a position to formulate the line and policy independently with their own guiding idea and all the countries must respect each other on a complete equal footing. If one acts under pressure from or instructions of others, swallows others' experience whole or resorts to ready-made formulas following other party's guiding idea, one cannot guarantee political independence. A country with this sort of government cannot be regarded as an independent, sovereign state. Also if the principle of complete equality and mutual respect is not observed in foreign relations it is impossible to exercise the right of national self-determination, hold fast to national dignity and honour and bring all the problem arising in the international relations to smooth solution.

Therefore, one should always map out all the lines and policies independently with one's own correct guiding idea and secure complete equality and mutual respect in foreign relations.

Self-support in economy is the guiding principle to be followed without fail for embodying the Juche idea into the field of economic construction.

To follow the principle of self-sustenance in economy means that each country produces and satisfies its material demands mainly on its own and develops the economy by its own efforts.

Self-support in the economy makes it possible to meet the increasing material demands of the people, materially ensure them the stand of master of state and society, guarantee political independence of a country and strengthen the self-defensive national defence capacity. If any country fails to maintain the principle of self-support in the economy, it cannot guarantee an independent and creative life to the people nor make itself a complete independent and sovereign state. From this, self-support in the economy is the essential prerequisite of an independent and sovereign state and the material basis of political independence.

To carry out the principle of self-support in the economy one must bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and build up an independent national economy.

Only when one displays the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to the full can one gallantly break through difficulties and hardships encountered in the economic construction, believing in the strength of one's people and relying on them, and successfully build an independent national economy with one's people's labour and country's resources. What is important in the building of independent national economy is to develop the economy in a many-sided way, create the firm material base of one's own and equip all the branches of the economy with modern technique.

Self-defence in national defence is the guiding principle which one should firmly maintain to embody the Juche idea into the field of defence upbuilding.

Maintaining the principle of self-defence in national defence means defending one's country and people by one's own efforts and safeguarding the revolutionary gains and national dignity.

One must keep the principle of self-defence in guarding the nation; because the self-defensive national defence capacity is the essential requirement of independent and sovereign state and the military security for political independence and economic self-support of a country.

Without self-defensive national defence power, it is impossible to drive back the imperialists' aggression and intervention, defend the country's sovereignty, enjoy complete equality and sovereignty in foreign relations and maintain national dignity. Apart from the self-protecting national defence it is unthinkable to push forward the economic construction energetically with a feeling of security. So, self-defence in national defence is one of major indexes of independent and sovereign state and the military guarantee for political independence and economic self-support of a country.

What is decisive of the fate of war lies not in the modern weapons and military technique, but in the mental conditions of armymen and people. So, what is of most importance here is the politico-ideological preparation.

It is one of important requirements for the embodiment of the principle of self-defence to make material preparations enough to defend the country firmly alongside with the realization of the Party's military line of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country. The reason is that only the ample material preparations can satisfactorily meet the material demands necessary in the war for a long time and firmly defend the country and nation.

The principles for embodying the Juche idea clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the scientific and revolutionary guiding principles with which to bring about the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

"During the anti-Japanese armed struggle... the fine working women of Korea fought as bravely as men for the country's liberation and the nation's honour, for their social emancipation and freedom."

KIM IL SUNG

Kim Jong Suk,

an Anti-Japanese Heroine

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an anti-Japanese heroine. Having set out on the road of revolution in her early years under the rays of great Juche, she resolutely defended and protected the respected and beloved leader politically and ideologically at the risk of her life in the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and made brilliant feats for the accomplishment of the cause of the country's liberation.

Even after the country was liberated, she, following the wise guidance of the great leader, dynamically led the women's movement of our country and dedicated her whole heart and soul to the struggle for building a new country.

Indeed hers is a most brilliant life of a revolutionary fighter boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a noble life devoted to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

In the Ranks of Glory

In the autumn of 1935 she enlisted in the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), which she longed so much.

Decently putting on a military cap with a resplendent five-point star, neatly-uniformed Comrade Kim Jong Suk tightly took hold of a gun for the revolution. She said in emphatic tone before the guerillas:

"With this gun I'll practice loyalty to General Kim Il Sung to the end.... I'll take this one gun as if it were 100 guns. I'll shoot the enemy supposing this one bullet to be equivalent to 100 bullets."

From that time on, the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk incessantly followed the one road of unmeasured loyalty dedicated only to the great leader overcoming all sorts of difficulties and hardships in the anti-Japanese armed ranks.

Cherishing in her mind the honour of serving in the main unit of the KPRA she gave herself to the military and political study to master the revolutionary idea of the great leader and acquire a mastery of military technique before anything else. In this course she grew to be a best marksman and a full-fledged woman revolutionary fighter. Comrade Kim Jong Suk continued to brighten the honour of being a revolutionary fighter of the great leader with a burning fidelity to him

Indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk joining the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by the great leader

and a boundless devotion to revolution. In January 1937 she was admitted into the Communist Party.

In the spring of 1937 the great leader entrusted Comrade Kim Jong Suk with the honourable task of an underground political worker. She left for the Changpai area with a firm determination to make a contribution to the cause of the Korean revolution by living up to the great expectation of the respected and beloved leader.

According to the revolutionary line advanced by General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, the main unit of the KPRA built the Mt. Paekdu-san base and conducted brisk military and political activities relying on it. Taken aback by this, the Japanese imperialist aggressors ran amuck in their "punitive operation" while suppressing and killing the people both in homeland and in the Changpai area. At this juncture, she came to Taochuanli, Changpai County, and conducted vigorous activities. Breaking through the stringent cordon of enemy she went deep into the masses of the people and rallied them closely around the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

Even while she was arrested and jailed by the enemy she exerted her utmost effort to rescue the revolutionary organization and consolidate and develop it.

As seen above she was infinitely faithful to the order and instruction of the General under whatever difficult conditions and devoted her all in the interests of the revolution.

In the face of fierce battles and the factionalists' intensified sinister machination, the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk singleheartedly maintained her firm revolutionary stand and faith that she knew nothing but the revolutionary idea of the great leader; she not only protected him politically and ideologically but also fought to defend him at the risk of her life.

It happened in summer of 1940. In its march a KPRA unit came across the enemy unexpectedly.

Suspicious of the fact that the great leader himself was leading the unit, the enemy became desperate. The moment the enemy started to fire the great leader directed the battle taking out his Mauser.

She was then guarding the great leader by his side looking around with vigilance, when she spotted five or more enemy soldiers crawl-

ing stealthily in the thickly-grown reed field toward the mid-slope of the hill where the great leader was standing.

Crying in haste, "Comrade Commander!", she screened him with her body, and then pulled the trigger toward the enemy soldiers.

With a sharp gun report the leading enemy soldier sank to the ground screaming.

But before she knew, the great leader shot the second enemy soldier over her shoulder.

Then in rapid succession she shot the enemies.

Thus the wicked enemy soldiers were annihilated in a twinkle.

The safety of the great leader who took upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution was thus secured reliably by the self-sacrificing act of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who defended him with her own body as a shield.

In the Days of Building a New Country

Comrade Kim Jong Suk returned home amidst the unanimous longing of our people and women. Giving herself no time to rest after the arduous and long-drawn anti-Japanese armed struggle, she devoted her body and soul to the noble cause for building a happy paradise for the people in this land in hearty response to the line for building a new country the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced.

Especially she went among the women in order to implement the great leader's policy on developing the women's movement and realizing their social emancipation. And she was up and doing so that the Korean women greeting the liberation could eradicate the ideological and cultural backwardness left over by the old society at the earliest possible date and play a creditable role in the building of the country.

On December 15, 1945 she received 20 or more women's union workers from various districts of Chongjin City, when she said valuable words to them for a long time:

"Though the country was liberated we have a lot of work to do. We must work and work with might and main upholding the lofty will of the General who would bring our people freed from the Japanese imperialist tentacles an abundant life."

One day she got knee to knee with the women's union workers; another day she called on the women working in the factories and enterprises seething with their enthusiasm for increased production and rehabilitation and construction.

She deeply read before anybody else the great leader's far-reaching plan to build a new strong country. So in 1946 when the great leader proposed completing the Potong-gang River improvement project and broke the ground for the project, she thought women, too, should make their bit for it and on the day after its start, went among the women of Pyongyang to encourage them to the work. Then she saw that it would serve as a powerful torch to inspire the working women throughout the country to the labour-striving for the building of a new country.

Also Comrade Kim Jong Suk devoted her all to the work of bringing up the bereaved children of revolutionaries and other children of our country to be the reliable reserves of the revolution.

Holding high the Party's political line advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung after liberation, Comrade Kim Jong Suk steadfastly traversed the one road of loyalty to carry it out improving every second.

Boundlessly glorious and praiseworthy are the life and activity of Comrade Kim Jong Suk.

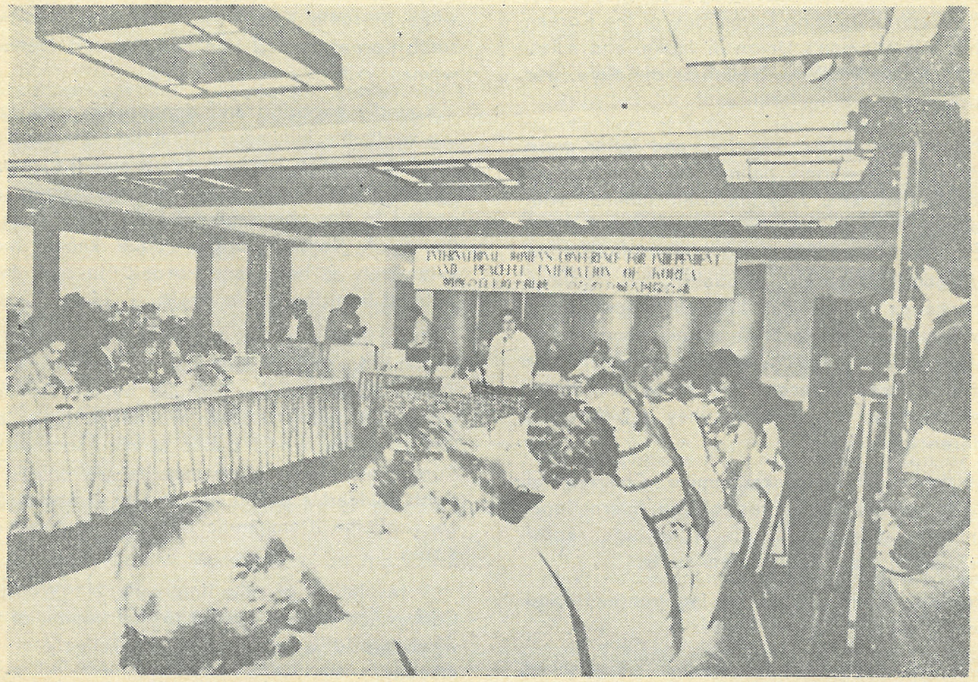
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

An International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea met in Tokyo, Japan, on October 11 last year, under the auspices of the Japan "Council of Solidarity with the Korean Women" at a time when world public opinion supporting Korea's reunification was mounting higher from day to day.

The meeting organized by the Preparatory Committee of the International Women's Conference with Tanaka Sumiko, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party, as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and six women public figures as members of the Preparatory Committee was held for the purpose of greatly contributing to the reunification of Korea and developing the Korean question as an international joint action for women's emancipation and peace.

Attending the conference were sponsors and more than 120 delegates of 13 countries including delegates of Japanese women and delegates

International Women's Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Japan



of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

Among the delegates of foreign women's organizations were delegates of the Union of Australian Democratic Women, the Congress of Canadian Women, the Democratic League of Finnish Women, the National Federation of Indian Women, the Popular Women's Union of Peru, the Democratic Workers' Council of Sri Lanka, the General Federation of Syrian Women, the US Civil Society, the Union of Burundi Women, the National Union of Mali Women and the Austrian Democratic Women's Union.

At the conference, Shimizu Sumiko, member of the Preparatory Committee of the International Women's Conference, made the first speech on behalf of the sponsors.

Then the meeting formed the presidium with Indian and Canadian delegates and Tanaka Sumiko and other delegates of Japanese women.

Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Ichikawa Makoto, Representative Member of the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Doi Takako, Socialist Member of the House of Representatives, and Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, and a letter of Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, was introduced at the conference.

The congratulatory speeches and letter were unanimous in warmly hailing the conference which opened at a very important moment with regard to the question of Korea's reunification and in resolutely denouncing the nation-splitting machinations of the US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who doggedly hamper the reunification of Korea. Pointing out that the Korean question is a matter of great concern for Japan and many other countries of the world, they wished the conference success.

At the meeting Tanaka Sumiko, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the International Women's Conference, made a keynote report consisting of the following four parts:

1. For the Realization of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea;

2. On the Suppression of Human Rights in South Korea;

3. On the Actual Condition of the Japan-South Korea Nexus and the Japanese Government's Policy towards South Korea;

4. On the Violation of the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

At the conference the floor was also taken by delegates of various countries such as Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, India, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syria and the United States.

Expressing unanimous support for the keynote report, the speakers resolutely denounced the aggressive policy of the US imperialists towards Korea and emphasized the need to further arouse world public opinion for realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

They also condemned with towering indignation the criminal violation of human rights and fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the aegis of the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

Then the conference was addressed by scores of persons, among them Kwon Mal Ja, Japanese-born south Korean girl student who was arrested by the south Korean puppet CIA and subjected to all sorts of torture and violence while in south Korea for study, Japanese-born south Korean named Han Sun Hui and Japanese woman critic Kawada Yasuyo.

Roundly exposing and denouncing with surging wrath the inhumane brutalities committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the puppet CIA in south Korea, the speakers strongly appealed to the attendants to make the crimes of the south Korean puppet clique known more extensively at home and abroad to see them isolated from the whole world.

They also emphatically called upon the attendants to sternly denounce all the policies of national discrimination pursued by the Japanese authorities against Korean women in Japan and further arouse world public opinion so that the Korean women in Japan may be guaranteed all rights to lead a proud life due to overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A resolution of the International Women's Conference and an appeal to the women of the whole world were adopted respectively at the meeting.

We Demand the Immediate Withdrawal of the US Troops Occupying South Korea and Strongly Denounce the Pak "Regime" for Its Inhumane Suppression of Human Rights. The Japanese Government, Stop Its Scheme to Fix the Division of Korea

Resolution Adopted at the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

We, 120 odd delegates of 13 countries held the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo on October 11, 1977.

For more than 30 years after World War II Korea remains divided against the will of the Korean nation, and the reunification, the desire of the entire Korean people, has not been achieved yet.

It contravenes the principle of national self-determination pointed out in the UN Charter and forms an important matter that should not be treated lightly for the emancipation of women and for the peace of the world, the peace in Asia in particular.

We pay our hearty respects to the north and south Korean people waging a continuous struggle for the country's reunification under difficult circumstances and support the south Korean people carrying on the patriotic struggle at the risk of their lives, and express warm solidarity especially with the women in the heroic struggle.

We express once again support to the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement which calls for achieving Korea's reunification on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. We, at the same time, consider that the five-point policy for reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung in June 1973 and the four-point national salvation proposal adopted at the Joint Meeting of Political Parties and Public Organizations held in Pyongyang in January 1977 deserve worldwide support.

We heard and discussed the report on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and reached a unanimous agreement on the following points:

1. Considering that all outside forces should be rejected for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we state to the US Government:

1) We demand the immediate withdrawal of the US troops occupying south Korea and the evacuation of all nuclear equipment from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly;

2) We call on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to replace the Military Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement;

3) We oppose the present conversion of the US army bases in Japan into sortie bases for Korean aggression and notably the turning of Okinawa into a base for a nuclear assault;

4) We demand the US and Japanese governments to stop patronizing the Pak "regime";

2. Strongly denouncing the Pak "regime" for its inhumane suppression of human rights we

demand:

1) The Pak "regime's" renouncement of its terror policy, withdrawal of the "presidential emergency decrees" and guarantee of freedom and democracy;

2) An immediate end to the maltreatment of children: experiments on human bodies for the military purpose, flesh traffic overseas under the name of "child adoption" and juvenile labour;

3) The abolition of all manner of sex discrimination such as exploitation of female workers under the inhumane labour conditions, prostitution through "tourism" and sexual torture imposed upon women political offenders;

4) The release of all political offenders including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Ji Ha pursuant to the World Declaration on Human Rights;

3. Opposing the Japanese Government's present obstruction to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we demand:

1) An end to Japan's political, economic and military aid to south Korea;

2) The Japanese Government's renouncement of its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its scheme to fix the division of Korea;

3) The Japanese Government's withdrawal of its stance of opposing the pullout of the US troops from south Korea;

4) An immediate halt to clandestine activities in Japan of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" encroaching upon her sovereignty;

4. In connection with the infringement upon the human rights of the Koreans in Japan, we demand:

1) The Japanese Government's discontinuation of its suppression of Koreans in Japan under the "Foreigners Registration Law" and "Immigration Control Regulations;"

2) Recognition of the freedom of the Koreans in Japan to choose their nationality and an end to the discrimination on the pretext of nationality;

3) The Japanese Government's protection of the lives and personal safety of the Koreans in and out Japan.

We will send copies of this resolution to all democratic women's organizations and democratic forces in different countries to arouse world public opinion and also to the governments concerned and the United Nations to strongly call for its early implementation consistent with the World Declaration on Human Rights.

We Oppose All Moves Designed to Perpetuate Division of Korea. The Question of Korean Reunification Must Be Settled Independently, Free from Interference of Outside Forces

Appeal to World's Women Adopted at International Women's Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

We held an International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo on October 11, 1977.

More than 120 delegates of 13 countries attended the conference and exchanged their opinions.

The conference confirmed that the Korean issue is one of the focal points in world politics today and it is an urgent question awaiting an early solution internationally.

The division of the territory and the split of the nation against the will of the Korean people after World War II have lasted for more than 30 years, threatening peace and security in Asia. The fascist suppression of the people by the Pak "regime" which is landed in a more serious international isolation, the position of women, students, Christians, men of the press, intellectuals and many political prisoners bound to the dense networks of suppressive system, the cruel tortures of Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha and others in dark prison cells, oppression of the mothers and wives of political prisoners and detainees, flesh traffic and slave labour, and the maltreatment of children and women and violation of human rights—at all this in south Korea the attendants can hardly repress the ache in the hearts and indignation.

We hold that the division of Korea must no longer continue either from the national viewpoint of the Korean people or the viewpoint of world peace and women's emancipation or from the humanitarian stand. Informed of various facts and manoeuvres obstructive to Korea's reunification, we could keenly feel their seriousness.

The United States has kept occupying south Korea for more than 30 years and the Carter Administration which appeared on the scene with commitments to withdraw the US troops in south Korea decided upon a massive deployment of the naval and air forces and 1,900 million dollars in "aid" with much talk about the withdrawal of the ground forces.

The United States is pursuing the line of US-Japan-south Korea military integration with "the Japan-US Security Treaty" as a lever and has turned Okinawa into a large base for nuclear offensive, deploying new type weapons there and increasing its function as a sallying and supplying base for Korean aggression.

Japan also is increasing her political and economic support to the Pak "regime" on the basis of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and the "Japan-US Joint Statement", concluded the "Japan-ROK Agreement on Continental Shelf" and is stepping up inroads of enterprises into south Korea.

It has become clear that, as the economic "aid" of Japan increases, the south Korean people are deprived of the human rights and dictatorship is strengthened.

The "two Koreas" scheme is also persistently carried on.

We demand the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and oppose all the moves designed to perpetuate the division of Korea such as "simultaneous admission to the United Nations" and "cross recognition".

The attendants of the conference emphatically pointed out in unison that the presence of the US troops in south Korea under the US imperialists' policy of military occupation is a factor obstructing reunification of the north and south.

The question of Korean reunification must be settled independently, free from interference of outside forces, on the basis of such rights publicly recognized by international law as national self-determination and independence and non-encroachment upon sovereignty. The voice supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Korean people is growing louder in the international arena, notably among the non-aligned countries and in the third world, and the solidarity movement supporting the cause of Korean reunification is gaining in scope and strength.

Supporting the July 4 North-South Joint Statement which laid down the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, we call for discontinuation of all the unwarranted acts of interfering in the sovereignty of the Korean people and obstructing her reunification.

We present at this conference are resolved to pay deeper attention to the Korean problem and strengthen the solidarity action for its solution.

Women throughout the world, let us strengthen solidarity with the north and south Korean women in their heroic struggle under difficult conditions and keep up the struggle till the aim is attained, surmounting all obstacles.

We Denounce Homicide Pak Jung Hi Puppet

—From a "White Paper on the Problem of Human Rights in South Korea" made public by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (RFR)—

The suppression of human rights by the homicidal Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that depend on a monstrous fascist rule reaches the zenith of viciousness, craftness, cruelty and brutality.

Today puppet Pak Jung Hi is an embodiment of Hitler's savage, Tojo's ferocity, Chiang Kai-shek's tyranny and US imperialism's craftiness as well as the brutality of the Blue House.

We lay bare the part of his crimes.

"Please Save Us!"

Mrs. Rim In Yong, the wife of Mr. Chon Chang Il involved in the People's Revolutionary Party case, wrote in her appeal entitled "Please Save Us!":

"My husband is serving his term in a hellish solitary cell built specially within Chonju prison. He is suffering terrible persecution beyond human imagination. They are shortening his life hourly and going to murder him by draining away his blood. How can such a penalty be applied to a human being?"

Speaking of the conditions of her son languishing in prison, the mother of poet Kim Ji Ha said:

"The authorities moved Kim Ji Ha to another cell and emptied more than 10 rooms on both sides of it to bar him from communicating with others. They posted over ten men to watch him, only one man, and, as if it were not enough, installed a TV watcher in his cell."

By confining patriots and democratic figures in special solitary cells in this way, the fascist hangmen intend to waste away their lives to death by inflicting all kinds of pains on them.

"Museum of Human Rights Strangulation"

The fascist bandits are putting everyone to savage torture, no matter whether the victim may be a physically weak woman, an aged man, a sick man, a young man or a child.

The bloody torture of Comrade Rim Nyong Suk, the wife of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, baffled human imagination.

Fascist hangmen bound her hair to a torture rack and beat her blue and black with oak clubs and mercilessly seared her whole body with a poker. When she fell unconscious, the hangmen poured cold water on her, gave her a shot, and then put her to electric torture.

The murderers laid her on the rack and poured water into her mouth and nostrils. They stamped down her swollen belly so that she vomited blood, which they forced her to drink.

Brutal torture was also inflicted upon Mrs. Min Hyang Suk, the wife of Japan-resident Korean student Mr. Li Chol who had called for democracy and peaceful reunification.

The hangmen stripped her naked, pulled out all pubes and put them on her breasts to make fun of her. They forced her husband in the next room to watch the scene.

The hangmen make no scruple of employing the so-called sexual torture and raping women to make them feel ashamed and humiliated.

The torture inflicted upon Miss Kwon Mal Ja who was a second-year class student of Seoul Education University, testifies to the hangmen's crime.

She was illegally taken to the CIA in August 1975 and put to bestial torture for ten days. The hangmen threatened her, saying, "Your life is in our hands" and subjected her to all manner of torture. Later, they raped her by threatening, "If you refuse to surrender your chastity, you will be made a sexless woman through an operation."

The hangmen took Miss Choe, a student of Rihwa Women's University, into a secret chamber of the CIA, stripped her stark naked and locked her up in a room swarming with tropical serpents, each weighing 25 kilogrammes, thus making her fall into a swoon. They forced her to drink a solution of sexual stimulant to make her have a fit of sexual excitement. Then, eight beasts raped her by turns and killed her.

Under the "revitalization dictatorship," today, south Korea has turned into a barren land as far as the human rights are concerned, a land where fascism is rampant. South Korea is condemned as "museum of human rights strangulation."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is the personification of fascist dictatorship outdoing all the tyrants known to mankind, the supreme prison warden of south Korea and chieftain of the murderers.

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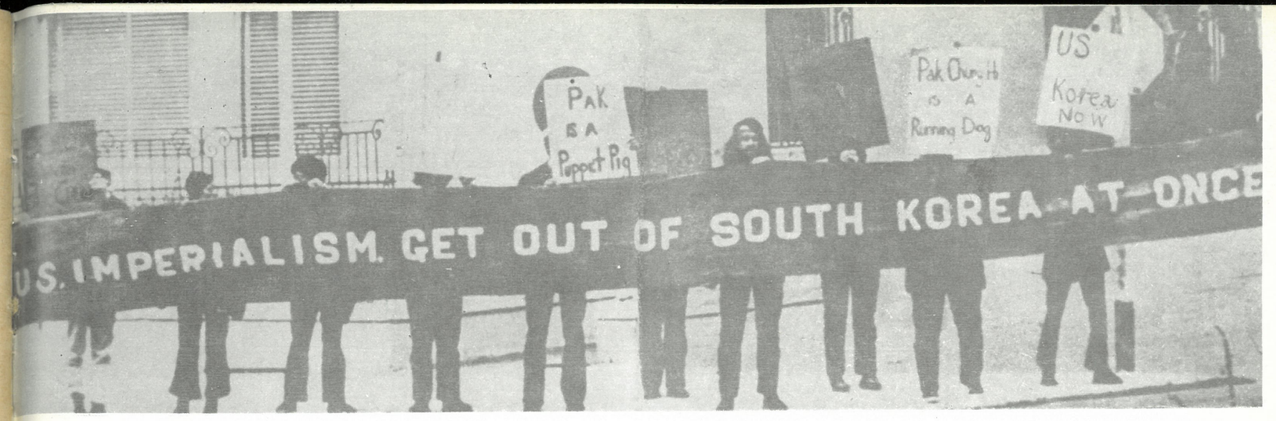

Working people in San Francisco in the United States conduct a powerful demonstration putting up a slogan-board reading "US imperialism, get out of south Korea at once!"

Korean compatriots in the United States and Americans vigorously wage a joint struggle in the street shouting, "Dictator Pak Jung Hi, resign!" and "Long live Korea's independent reunification!"

Stockholm citizens in Sweden demonstrate before the south Korean puppet embassy strongly demanding the unconditional withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression army from south Korea

Danish workers stage a mass anti-US demonstration shouting, "US imperialism, get out of south Korea at once!"

STACKS

No. 13632

Women OF KOREA

No. 2 (78) 1978

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